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ROOT LETTER ON LEAGUE COVENANT IS APPROVED

View of Many Senators Is That
Republican Opponents of Plan
Would Support It if Proposed
Alterations Were Adopted

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The opinion was widely expressed in senatorial circles yesterday that the Republican opponents of the League of Nations would almost unanimously support the proposed international covenant if such modifications were adopted as were recommended by Elihu Root, former Secretary of State in the United States, in his recent letter to W. H. Hays, chairman of the Republican National Committee. As viewed here, these modifications would in some respects be more stringent than the terms of the document in its present form and render justifiable many questions not contemplated as within its scope by those who drafted the league Constitution.

From such information as is reaching Washington, however, some senators express doubt as to whether the American delegation, with all the support and prestige of President Wilson behind it, could secure such modifications as Mr. Root recommends. It is already apparent that proposals on the part of the American delegates for such amendments as would conciliate the opposition in the United States were immediately met by counter-demands from other quarters.

Senator Hitchcock's Opinion

In a statement issued yesterday Gilbert M. Hitchcock, Senator from Nebraska, and former chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, declared that an amendment rendering disputes involving "national honor" and "vital interests" justifiable by an international tribunal would add to the difficulties of securing ratification.

"The Senate," he said, "has never been willing to arbitrate disputes involving national honor and vital interests. It has specifically excluded them. They have been regarded as proper subjects for an inquiry and report as is provided in the league Constitution shall be made by the Executive Council, but not safe to intrust to a tribunal with power to enter a binding decree. I can well imagine the storm of objection to this amendment in the Senate from those who fear the United States may go too far in binding itself in advance to accept the decisions of foreigners," as some senators have expressed it. Nor do I think that other nations will care to go any farther than we are willing to go in the direction of agreeing in advance to submit questions involving national honor and vital interests to the final decision of an international court." He continued:

Prevention of War

"Speaking first of the Monroe Doctrine, I am frank to say that I have been glad to see it specifically reserved if it could be. But I am satisfied also that President Wilson has the same preference. I would not be willing, however, to insist on it at the expense of losing or endangering the league, nor would I be willing to agree to consent to some of the special concessions other nations have been asking for as a trade to incorporate the Monroe Doctrine in the league.

"We may not be able to incorporate the Monroe Doctrine. If not, let it be omitted. Our notice to the world still stands that we will regard it as a cause for war if any nation attempts forcible aggression on the Western Hemisphere. The league is interested in preventing war, and its purpose will naturally be to prevent any such aggression on that account."

In a statement in praise of Mr. Root's proposal, William E. Borah, Senator from Idaho, intimated that some power is thwarting the insertion of the Monroe Doctrine in the covenant. His statement is as follows:

Senator Borah's Statement

"Mr. Root's statement is one of great clarity and power. With its fundamental principles I am entirely in accord. There runs through it all the rich full tones of Americanism and a positive and unmistakable plea for the preservation of the independence and integrity of our Republic. He says clearly that whatever league is formed must respect the sovereignty and independence of the United States.

"After quoting Washington's farewell address against artificial or permanent alliances and Jefferson's famous advice to Monroe against suffering Europe to intermeddle with our affairs, he declares, 'The basis of the expressions I have quoted remains in substance.'"

"He then says there never was a time when the wisdom of the Monroe Doctrine for the preservation and peace and safety of the United States was more evident than it is now. The American people will be grateful to Senator Root for this clear and courageous announcement of the true American principle."

"It is not in the interest of peace in America or in Europe that we should forfeit these long-held policies announced by Washington and Monroe, and Europe will not ask us to forfeit them unless she has ulterior and sinister motives for doing so. The situation at Versailles for the last few days ought to be sufficient to cool the ardor of those who have been most willing

to turn over our most vital affairs to a tribunal controlled by European powers. Why should any power in Europe or Asia oppose the reservation of the Monroe Doctrine unless it is proposed to do something in the future in contravention of that doctrine? Why should the American delegation be thwarted unless some one wants to get rid of the Monroe Doctrine and why should they want to get rid of it?"

HUNGARIAN DENIAL OF HOSTILE ACTION

Budapest Bolsheviks Deny Declaration of War on Serbia and Rumania—French Troops Reported to Have Been Taken

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Monday)—A Budapest wireless message today denies that the Hungarian Bolsheviks have declared war on Serbia and Rumania.

PARIS, France (Monday)—By The Associated Press.—A small force of French troops stationed in the neutral zone between Hungary and Rumania has been attacked by Hungarian troops, and 350 French have been taken prisoner, according to an official report received here.

Properties Taken Over

Forces in Control in Hungary Adopt Usual Bolshevik Program

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Meager reports received by the Department of State of the United States indicate that the new government in Hungary is establishing itself along the lines adopted by Bolsheviks elsewhere. William Phillips, acting Secretary of State, said yesterday that a dispatch from Vienna contained the information that an inventory is being made by the new authorities in Budapest of all factories, banks and shops of every kind, and that all industrial activity is meanwhile at a standstill.

Both real and personal property is being sequestered by the authorities, the dispatch says, and arms and ammunition of all kinds have been requisitioned by the authorities, who have also taken over into their control every house in Budapest. It is stated that many prominent persons are among those arrested, although no names are given.

How firmly the new government is established is indicated by the fact that the new representative of the authorities in control at Budapest has been formally accepted in Vienna. The dispatch further confirms the press reports that the Budapest authorities have ordered full respect to be paid to the flags of foreign governments.

Loans to Rumania

LONDON, England (Sunday)—The British Government has concluded arrangements for the opening of credits to Rumania for the purchase of immediate necessities, especially railway material. Complete equipment for an army of 150,000 men also will be sent. The Canadian Government is granting a loan of \$25,000,000 to Rumania for the purchase of agricultural necessities.

Bolshevik Claim Unconfirmed

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Monday)—An authoritative statement today regarding the Bolshevik claim in wireless messages that the Bolsheviks have advanced on the Archangel front and achieved a victory of some consequence on the British left flank, announces that there has been no confirmation, so far, of this report. Even the Bolsheviks have achieved all they claim, the statement adds, the action is one of no significance, even according to the Bolsheviks' own claims, they have only captured two small villages which, it should be noted, were held by outposts only.

Letish Troops Advance

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Monday)—German Government wireless reports state that the Letish troops have taken Schlok.

WELSH MINERS VOTE AGAINST ACCEPTANCE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Monday)—Delegates representing 150,000 Welsh miners adopted a resolution at a meeting in Cardiff advising against the acceptance of the government's terms, which were proposed in an effort to avert a strike. This action was taken against the advice of the miners' leaders.

ARMY DIVISION WELCOMED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

COLUMBIA, South Carolina.—Fifty thousand South Carolinians yesterday gave a royal welcome to the thirtieth division, which has just returned to Camp Jackson from France. About 10,000 men of the division which helped the twenty-seventh division of New York wreck the Hindenburg line were in the parade.

FACTS SOUGHT IN LAND TRANSACTION

United States Not to Address Mexican Government Regarding Reported Purchase by Japanese Until Status Is Clear

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Pending the receipt of official information from its embassy in Mexico City, the United States Government, it was intimated yesterday, will not address itself to the Mexican Government concerning the reports to the effect that Japanese corporations have been granted concessions to exploit agricultural lands in Lower California. The State Department, however, immediately called the American Embassy to report "the actual facts and the circumstances of the case."

William Phillips, Acting Secretary of State, made the following statement in response to newspaper inquiries concerning the published dispatch from Mexico City:

"The State Department has no official information on the subject of the concessions said to have been granted by the Mexican Government to Japanese corporations for the exploitation of agricultural lands in Lower California. The newspaper report published this morning is not clear on the subject, and the department has instructed the embassy at Mexico City to report the actual facts and the circumstances of the case."

"Nothing appearing in Señor Aguirre's interview definitely identifies the concessions alleged to have been granted with any portion of the tract of the California-Mexican Land Company of Los Angeles."

Title in Question

It is recognized here that a serious conflict between Mexico and the United States might arise in the event of the granting of such concessions by the Mexican Government to Japanese interests if those lands belong to California and Mexican Land Company of Los Angeles, an American concern. It was said at the department, in substantiation of the statement by Gen. Amado Aguirre, Under Secretary of Development and Agriculture, that the lands, which were given by a concession in 1884 to the Mexican Land Company, were declared the property of the pre-constitutional government on April 7, 1917, "that the United States Government had protested against the action of the Mexican Government."

It was not questioned in official circles that the United States will not assent to the dispossession of the American owners of the Mexican property which appears to be the subject of negotiations with Japanese concerns, and will take whatever methods may be necessary to protect the rights of American citizens.

It was pointed out at the State Department, however, that General Aguirre's statement went no further than to say that "Japanese subjects or companies are arranging to acquire lands in Lower California, said to belong to the California and Mexican Land Company of Los Angeles."

Government's Position Known

The question now is whether or not the cession of such lands as described by Mr. Aguirre contravenes the Lodge resolution, adopted by the United States Senate in 1912, and which declared that "when any harbor or any other place in the American continent is so situated that the occupation thereof for military or naval purposes might threaten the communications or the safety of the United States Government, the United States could not see, without grave concern, the possession of such harbor or other place by any corporation or association which has such a relation to another government, not American, so as to give that government practical power of control for national purposes."

Mexico's Law Cited

General Aguirre, in his statement, declared "that even though Japanese companies do propose to acquire, as is alleged, huge tracts of land in Lower California, they cannot be aided by our government, since the Mexican Constitution, in Article XXVII, expressly states that no foreigner can acquire land in a zone 100 kilometers wide from a foreign frontier, nor in a belt 50 kilometers wide along the shores of the Pacific Ocean or the Gulf of Mexico."

He also cited constitutional prohibition of the purchase of land, the legal limit being 2500 hectares.

If the lands sought to be purchased by Japanese interests come within the definition of a menace, when secured by a foreign power not American, furnished by the Lodge resolution, and if they are comprised within the property owned by American citizens, which lands, in one or more instances, the Mexican Government has sought to expropriate against the rights of the American owners, the United States Government, it is believed, will intervene to prevent acquisition of title by the Japanese.

In view of the Senate's declaration, together with the constitutional dis-

abilities imposed upon foreigners in Mexico, it was the belief here today that Japan would not seriously attempt to challenge the Lodge resolution, and that Japanese-Mexican negotiations are in the way of forwarding a Japanese immigration project which has as its object the exploitation of Mexican agricultural resources on lines following Japanese experience in South America. The Mexican Embassy claimed yesterday not to have any knowledge of the negotiations.

Exact Status Sought

At the same time that the State Department cabled to the Embassy in Mexico City for information, it addressed a second communication to the California and Mexican Land Company of Los Angeles, which has not replied to the previous note from the department dispatched some two weeks ago, and which was then reported to be negotiating with Japanese financial interests for the sale to them of some of its properties in Lower California. At that time the State Department cited to the company the Lodge resolution and a communication from President Taft to the Senate, in which the correspondence between Philander C. Knox, then Secretary of State, and a firm of lawyers in New York was quoted. In that correspondence Secretary Knox discouraged the sale of American-owned property in Lower California to Japanese interests, the property in question having been so situated as to give to the country of the nationals owning it a possible military and naval base against the United States.

The possibility that private Japanese interests are negotiating directly with the Mexican Government, the latter desirous of obtaining a loan and the former to get concessions, is not being overlooked here.

OTTAWA CONFUSED WITH DUAL TIME

City Decides in Favor of Summer Time After It Had Been Voted Down in Parliament

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario.—Ottawa has joined the long list of cities in Canada which have decided in favor of daylight saving. Voted down in the House of Commons last Thursday by a very narrow majority, Ottawa has today been a very much puzzled city. Some of the post office officials are working on the daylight saving schedule, whilst others are carrying on under the old style. When the clock at the post office registered high noon, the clock outside the Grand Trunk Station, 50 yards distant, declared it was 1 o'clock.

Visitors at the Russell House par took of their midday meal at noon, whilst those sitting down at exactly the same time at the Chateau Laurier discovered that, according to the hotel clocks, they were having their midday meal at 1 o'clock. A traveler desiring to leave for Montreal or elsewhere would arrive at the station with what he considered a good quarter of an hour to spare, only to find that his train had left three-quarters of an hour earlier.

In a word, Ottawa has today been the capital of topsy-turvydom. Matters have become still further complicated owing to the action of the Canadian Railway Commission, which has called upon the railways to explain their action in changing their schedule without permission, which hearing will take place Tuesday morning.

JOSEPHUS DANIELS BOUND FOR ITALY

PARIS, France (Monday)—Josephus Daniels and his staff will leave Paris tomorrow for Italy, where they will confer with Italian naval officials.

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GERMANS DISCUSS ENTENTE DEMANDS

Question of Indemnity Considered—Labor Minister Declares Necessity of Miners Returning to Work in Order to Get Food

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Monday)—German Government wireless messages state that at the Foreign Office Department for Peace Negotiations on Saturday, it was discussed whether, and in what manner, the entente demands for indemnity on the enemy's part could be made compatible with the 14 Wilsonian points. It was argued that the German Government's attitude could only be in accordance with the 14 Wilsonian points. During the sitting, it was announced that the financial committee sent to Paris has authority to give an exact description of the financial position to the enemy.

LONDON, England (Sunday)—(By The Associated Press).—In the Prussian Diet on Saturday Mr. Schmidt, Minister of Foreign Supplies, announced the government's plans for distributing food received from abroad, said, according to a Copenhagen dispatch, that the chief industrial districts would receive first consideration, except Dortmund and other places where general strikes have been proclaimed. These places, Mr. Schmidt added, would be cut off from supplies as long as the strikes continued.

Additional German liners and other large German steamers, all sailing under the armistice flag, have arrived off Deal during the week-end, to be placed under entente control. French pilots will navigate these vessels into French ports. Most of them are to be taken to Le Havre.

Dr. Gustav Bauer, Minister of Labor in the German Imperial Cabinet, has notified the miners who are on strike in the coal districts, that their demand for a six-hour day is utterly impossible if Germany's economic welfare is to be taken into consideration. The Minister pointed out that hundreds of thousands of persons were idle because there was no coal for the industries.

Germany, Dr. Bauer said, expected to pay for food with coal. Consequently an increased production was necessary instead of a decrease, which would result from the men working fewer hours a day.

Mr. Stössel, a member of the German Majority Socialist Party, addressing the Council of Soldiers and Workmen at Bromberg, Prussia, according to the Berliner Tageblatt, threatened that if the entente powers enforced an oppressive peace, the workers of Germany would cease work and let the Allies come and make what they wanted for themselves.

"We in the executive committee," Mr. Stössel is quoted as saying, "are resolved that in given circumstances, we may follow the example of Hungary. We also can ally ourselves with Russia."

Strikes Reported in Mines

COLOGNE, Germany (Saturday)—(By The Associated Press).—Reports from Essen and neighboring towns show an increase in the number of strikers among the coal miners. Today 30,000 men were reported to be out and 30 shafts closed.

FORMER CONSUL SAILS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Prof. Michael I. Pupin of Columbia University, who until recently was Royal Consul-General for Serbia in the United States, and who is an authority on the Slav races, has sailed for France to lend what assistance he can to the Peace Conference.

PRISONERS ESCAPE FROM DUBLIN JAIL

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

DUBLIN, Ireland (Monday)—About 25 prisoners, including P. Beasley and J. J. Welsh, members of Parliament, escaped from Mountjoy prison on Saturday by sliding down a rope from the wall of the exercise yard on to the canal bank.

PRICE WAR MENACE TO INDEPENDENTS

Oil Dealers in South See an Effort of Standard Company to Tighten Its Hold on the Markets of Section Affected

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana.—While leading officials of the big gasoline distributing companies decline to make any public comment relative to the actual cause of the price-cutting war in progress in the territory of the Standard Oil Company of Louisiana, it is generally accepted in Louisiana, as also in Tennessee, that the purpose of the drive is to force certain independent companies in those two states out of the business, and thus to draw closer the net about the Standard's virtual monopoly of the trade in the south.

The war is between the Standard Oil Company of Louisiana and the Gulf Refining Company, and the latter is usually considered nothing else than a branch of the Standard company. Retail prices of the Standard in New Orleans have dropped last week from 23 to 19 cents, and finally to 17 cents a gallon, tank wagon basis, and further declines are looked for this week.

In New Orleans it is said the drive is chiefly aimed against the Liberty Oil Company, an independent concern. The Liberty is retailing at 19 cents, both at filling stations and from tank wagons, while the Gulf Refining Company holds out at 19 at filling stations and from tank wagons in the residence district. W. J. Deselle, in charge of the Gulf Refining Company's retail business in this city, said he did not know whether or not his company would meet the Standard's cut to 17 cents. Incidentally, the Texas Oil Company, also commonly supposed to be a part of the Standard, is still holding its product at 23 cents a gallon.

Mr. Deselle denied the report that the Gulf Company would attempt to undersell the Standard two cents a gallon, regardless of how low the Standard went. He declared that his company will continue to meet the Standard's drops, and nothing more. He also is quoted as stating that the 25 per cent reduction in price of crude oil, which recently became effective, has no bearing on present gasoline price-cutting, since, he says, the crude oil affected by this reduction is not used for refining.

"Campaign of Education"

Standard Oil Company of Indiana Begins Advertising Series

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—The Standard Oil Company of Indiana, which last week announced the beginning of a series of educational advertisements, got into its campaign yesterday with a large advertisement devoted to the question, "Who Owns the Standard Oil Company of Indiana?" The argument resembles that in some of the packers' educational advertising, being designed to convey the impression of a wide and controlling ownership in the hands of the public. Says the Indiana company advertising: "The Standard Oil Company of Indiana is a corporation owned by the people at large, doing for the people, to the best of its ability, a big job in a highly specialized branch of industry. The ownership is spread over 4623 stockholders—2084 of them women—not one owning as much as 10 per cent of the total. Contrary to popular impression, the Standard Oil Company of Indiana is not a close corporation, owned and controlled by one or two rich men."

The company adds that "The \$30,000,000 of capital stock represents a cash investment of \$117,509,465."

ENLISTMENTS FOR OVERSEAS SERVICE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Col. W. E. Wilder, in charge of the army recruiting office of this city, has been authorized to recruit 50,000 men for overseas service, enlistments to be for three-year terms in the infantry, cavalry, field artillery, engineers and medical corps. In addition 15,000 men are to be recruited for the air service in order to relieve those now desirous of being discharged. These latter are to be asked to reenlist for one-year terms, being promised one month's furlough during that time and transportation home. The government also offers special courses of instruction to such men and enlisted men are to be given opportunities for learning to fly.

CRISIS IN CHILE ENDS

United Press via The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

SANTIAGO, Chile.—The political crisis has ended and the former Ministry will remain, it is announced.

ENTENTE EXPECTED TO SEND EQUIPMENT TO HELP RUMANIA

Bolshevik Regime in Hungary May Cause Action—Danzig Affair Discussed—Unfounded Rumors of French Claims

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

PARIS, France (Monday)—In face of the danger created by the Bolshevik régime at Budapest, it appears certain that a quantity of war material and equipment will be dispatched to Rumania.

The rumors which are afloat to the effect that France is making a stand on the question of the retention of the left bank of the Rhine and of the Saar Valley region are, at any rate as a surety for the payment of the indemnity, only rumors. No authoritative statement has, of course, been made on the question, whilst the disinclination of all who might know to discuss such questions outside the conference is evidently more marked than ever.

In view of the approaching conference for the signing of peace preliminaries, a hotel will probably be requisitioned by the French Government for the accommodation of the German plenipotentiaries.

Today's papers devote their attention to Marshal Foch's personal intervention in the matter of the landing of Polish troops at Danzig. The Echo de Paris states that the allied and associated governments have decided to land Polish troops by force, if necessary, but that they do not necessarily mean the cession of Danzig to Poland.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Monday)—A Berlin message states that General Nudant has replied to the German note regarding the landing of Polish troops at Danzig, that Marshal Foch, after submitting the note to the associated governments, announces that he will personally give all information and guarantees required to such German representatives at Spa as are provided with the necessary powers for taking a decision within 48 hours. The meeting will take place on April 3, unless this proves impossible. A further Berlin message states that the German Government has decided to send Matthias Erzberger to Spa as its plenipotentiary.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Monday)—German Government wireless dispatches dated Berlin, March 30, read:

"According to the latest reports, it would appear that the German Imperial Government's counter-proposals regarding the sending of Polish troops have not been agreed to by the entente. It would seem, nevertheless, from many reports, that between Germany and the western powers there exists a community of feeling on the subject of the danger threatening from the East."

"It is greatly to be desired that a breaking off of negotiations will be avoided. Fulfillment of that hope must presuppose that, in case of a landing of the Polish troops on German territory, there would be perfect security for the preservation of German national interests."

Stories Are Denied
French Foreign Minister Says Reports of Inharmony Are Absolutely False

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Marcel Knecht, director of the official bureau of French information here, and member of the French High Commission, denies that there have been any serious differences of opinion between Stephen Pichon, French Foreign Minister, and the United States delegates to the Peace Conference.

On behalf of France, Mr. Knecht says that in the Syrian question, as in the Peace Treaty, League of Nations, and left bank of the Rhine matters, the French Government only wishes justice for all.

"Some have said and printed," says Mr. Knecht, "that Foreign Minister Pichon was not in harmony with the American peace delegates, and that Prime Minister Clemenceau thought of tendering his resignation. These stories are absolutely false, and we contribute to hasten real peace in denying them. We have not naturally the same views on all matters, but our delegates and yours have always understood one another and reached until now the same conclusions."

Regulation of Labor Conditions

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

PARIS, France (Monday)—A draft of the convention creating a permanent organization for the promotion and international regulation of labor conditions has been completed and considered by the British Empire Commission. The convention consists of 41 articles. The first chapter deals with the general outlines of the organization which will consist of a general conference of representatives and an international labor office. Meetings of the general conference will be held at least once yearly. The conference will include repre-

representatives of employers and employees. Each delegate may be accompanied by two advisers and when women's rights are involved, at least one of the advisers is to be a woman.

It is provided that the conference will meet at the seat of the League of Nations, where an international labor office will be maintained as a part of the league's organization. The governing body of 24 members will control the labor office and will comprise 12 government representatives, six members elected by delegates to the conference representing employers and six in the same way by delegates representing employees.

The director of the labor office will be appointed by the governing body and will select a staff as far as possible from different nationalities and to include a certain number of women. The labor office will act as a general clearing house for all labor information.

Commission Arrives at Spa
PARIS, France (Monday)—(Havas)—The German financial sub-commission which is to discuss pending financial questions with representatives of the Allies has arrived at Spa.

General Mangin Sees Premier
PARIS, France (Monday)—(Havas)—General Mangin had a conference with Mr. Clemenceau today at the Ministry of War.

GERMAN COMMAND AND PEACE OFFER

News Agency Publishes Letter of Von Hindenburg Urging Peace, Last October

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
BERLIN, Germany (Monday)—In connection with a discussion which has been carried on in the German press as to whether Prince Maximilian of Baden, then the Imperial Chancellor, took the initiative in demanding and in offering peace in October last, the Wolff Bureau has just made public the following letter from General von Hindenburg, dated Oct. 30: "In consequence of the disaster on the Macedonian front, with its attendant weakening of reserves of the west front, and in consequence of the impossibility of replacing the great losses sustained in the recent encounters, there is now, humanly speaking, no longer a possibility of our being able to impose peace on the enemy.

"Our opponents are constantly receiving reinforcements. While the elements of our rear still hold together and may still offer some resistance to the renewed attacks of the enemy, our situation is becoming very precarious and may at any time place the army command under the necessity of making a comprehensive decision. In these circumstances it is imperative that we cease the struggle in order to save the German people and our allies from unnecessary sacrifices. Every day's loss in this respect costs thousands of lives of German soldiers."

On receipt of this letter, the government, says the Wolff Bureau, had no choice but to take steps at once to obtain an armistice and to offer to conclude peace.

LEAGUE DISCUSSED IN UNION PARLIAMENT

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
CAPETOWN, Cape Colony (Monday)—Colonel Creswell, leader of the Labor Party, speaking in the Union House of Assembly, said that the future of the world depends on the League of Nations, or some such organization. F. S. Malan, Acting-Prime Minister, replying to the hope expressed by Colonel Creswell that General Botha would support the scheme, said that General Botha would have to report to the South African Parliament in accordance with the Constitution.

In reply to previous remarks made by John X. Merriman, the former Premier, antagonistic to the league, Mr. Malan said that hands of South Africa's representatives could not be tied, and that South Africa could quite well await General Botha's report on the League of Nations. Mr. Malan himself favored the league.

PRESIDENT WILSON'S VIEWS AND RUSSIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—In State Department and other well-informed official circles, the rumor recently circulated that President Wilson favors the recognition of the Russian Soviet Government is utterly discredited. While there has been no definite expression of opinion on this subject, a high official stated yesterday that he would be greatly surprised if such an intention had ever been entertained by the President.

LAUNCHING AT HOG ISLAND

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania—Hog Island had its twentieth launching yesterday. The ship was the Schoodic, a 750-ton cargo carrier. The sponsor was Mrs. D. J. Brown, wife of the superintendent of division number three of the yard force. The workmen who built the ship presented her with a chest of silver. The Schoodic was launched with her hull 99 per cent complete and the hull fittings 46 per cent complete.

DISPOSITION OF MOTOR VEHICLES

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The War Department's policy in disposing of surplus motor vehicles, it was announced yesterday will be to offer them first to government agencies, second to manufacturers for disposition with the least disturbance to market conditions and last to the public. Any public sales will be made by auction or sealed bids.

SIR F. MAURICE ON BLUCHER INCIDENT

British General, in Interview, Shows How Failure of Correspondents to Send Full Report Led to Misunderstanding

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
BOSTON, Massachusetts—The history of the past 4½ years is full of incidents which obviously stand in need of explanation, and, slowly, as the word finds its way back to the normal these explanations are being made. In many cases, in spite of the fact that the incidents themselves have long since been crowded out of concern by greater and more recent happenings they are useful and illuminating. They serve to clear up past differences, which, however much they may be apparently forgotten, are



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Maj.-Gen. Sir Frederick B. Maurice
Former director of military operations on the British General Staff

The incident occurred, it will be remembered, in the spring of last year. The great German offensive was at its height. The British under Sir Douglas Haig were doggedly bearing the full brunt of the German attack, suffering unprecedented casualties and making unprecedented efforts. And, as day followed day, and the days merged into weeks, and the German onslaught, far from diminishing in force, seemed rather to increase, there arose a great question throughout the United Kingdom as to why the French did not come to the aid of Sir Douglas Haig's hard-pressed armies. The unity of command had recently been achieved. General Foch, as he then was, was in supreme control, and as the ordinary man saw the matter he could have sent large reinforcements to the aid of the British, and the ordinary man was convinced that he should do so, and that without delay. The press took up the question, and from a mild and reasoned speculation as to what the strategy might be, quickly developed an insistent clamor which found expression in the phrase, "Where is Foch?"

It was in these circumstances that Major-General Maurice, who was then acting as Director of Military Operations at the War Office, received, in his usual weekly conference, the representatives of the press. On this occasion, however, being a time of crisis and the matter being urgent, representatives of the British and French press were included with the usual American representatives. General Maurice's sole object was to dissipate the impression that General Foch was in any way failing the British. He adopted, as is of course well known, the famous simile of the battle of Waterloo. From the early hours of that famous June day, 100 years ago, the British were hampered by Napoleon's troops. "Hard pounding, this gentlemen; well see who pounds longest," was the Duke of Wellington's comment. "We must hold out until Blücher comes up."

Where is Blücher? Recalling this famous phrase, Sir Frederick Maurice said, "The question now is, where is Blücher? At this point in the interview, or somewhere near it, the representatives of the American press, eager to get a portion of the story on the wires, left the room, and as the account of the interview appeared in the American papers next day, it represented General Maurice, far from endeavoring to allay the clamor against General Foch's apparently unnecessary delay as deliberately adding fuel to the flames, and insisting, in his official capacity, that the supreme commander of the allied forces was failing the British in the hour of their greatest need. This, of course, was the exact opposite of what General Maurice intended, as was abundantly shown in the account of the same interview as it appeared in the columns of The Christian Science Monitor.

Discussing the whole question with a representative of this paper, yesterday, General Maurice outlined his position up to this point in the incident as it is given above. "No one," he said, continuing the story, "could have been more surprised than I was, two or three weeks later, to find from the American papers, which then came to hand, that the Blücher incident had become an incident. In Great Britain, of course, my statement was never misunderstood, and I may say that it

had the effect which all along I desired, namely, to restore complete confidence in the allied commander-in-chief. I endeavored to show, as you quite clearly brought out in your account of the matter, that every development since the commencement of the great German drive, three or four weeks before, had been in line with a preconceived policy, and that it was part of General Foch's plan fully, acquiesced by Sir Douglas Haig, that the British should sustain the full brunt of the first attack, and that they should endure the German hammering to the utmost in order to make sure that when the time for an allied offensive arrived, General Foch should have a fresh French army to throw against the exhausted German forces. "Nothing could have been more contrary to my meaning," General Maurice added with a smile, "than the interpretation placed upon it through the American press. From the very beginning of the war, I was brought in close contact with Marshal Foch, and have always been filled with admiration for his genius. Indeed, one of the great points that I hope to bring out in the course of my lecture tour over here is the fact that the patient foresight and genius of this great general largely contributed to the winning of the war."

MICHIGAN'S NEW PROHIBITION LAW

Measure Constitutes the Most Drastic Dry Enactment Ever Passed by a State Legislature

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office
LANSING, Michigan—Patent medicines are hard hit by Michigan's new prohibition law, excepting only those that conform to the regulations of the United States Pharmacopoeia and the United States formulary, which rule that patent medicines, to be such and not beverages, must contain only enough alcohol for solution.

Constituting the most drastic dry enactment ever passed by a state legislature, the Lewis Bill was put through by 30 senators without amendment. It provides a maximum fine of \$1000 and a year's imprisonment for the first offense and up to two years' imprisonment and the same fine for the second offense. The bill has passed the House and carrying an emergency clause it will become law with the Governor's signature.

The measure strikes not only at the prohibition of liquor from another state, but at the right of ownership of even the smallest quantity of whisky, wine, beer, gin, or other liquor for private use.

With the signing of the bill by the Governor, it will make the purchase of liquor from any person, either any person outside the State for transportation in Michigan, or inside the State, a felony.

The man or woman buying a glass of liquor at a "blind tiger," or a hotel, or from any person in the State may be accused and convicted of a felony on the "receiving" clause of the Lewis Bill.

Persons holding or having liquor in their homes for family use, or avowed medicinal or other purposes, without having been given specific exemption, may be prosecuted under the clause of possession.

MEXICAN CLAIMS ADJUSTMENT SLOW

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—According to advices received here, thousands of claims filed by foreigners against the Mexican Government are being considered by the Mexican Claims Commission, appointed to investigate the demands resulting from the various revolutions, and now in session in Mexico City.

Although the commission has been sitting for months, it has not yet reported on one claim. It is estimated that there are 8000 claims growing out of damage to property as a result of the Madero revolution, and many others resulting from the Carranza revolution.

ALLIED COMMISSION TO LEAVE POLAND

WARSAW, Poland (Saturday)—(via Paris, March 30)—The Polish Chamber of Deputies today voted unanimously for a treaty of alliance with the Entente Powers. Members of the Inter-Allied Commission to Poland were present at the session and at its conclusion thanked the chamber for their reception.

The Inter-Allied Commission will leave Warsaw on Sunday for Paris. Mr. Paderewski, the Premier, also is going to the French capital, according to an announcement made here today, to make arrangements for the alliance between Poland and the Entente.

SALOON MARKS DISAPPEAR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office
DALLAS, Texas—Former saloon buildings in Dallas have all been re-modelled and all now are leased for other purposes. All signs and other markings employed to indicate saloons have been removed and in Dallas now there is not one vestige of the old saloon business as conducted here. Various business enterprises have taken leases on the former saloon buildings, such as tailoring establishments, and retail stores. Not only have all the old saloon buildings been occupied, but there is now a strong demand for business houses and considerable building is under way or contemplated.

DRY ISSUE IN SUPERIOR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office
SUPERIOR, Wisconsin—Voters in Superior will again pass on the wet

and dry issue at the municipal election today. The drys have a strong argument in the record of nearly a year under prohibition, during which the police court records show that the number of arrests fell off over 60 per cent. Business men in the city are generally supporting the continued closing of the saloons, in view of their experiences showing that their trade in clothing, groceries and other necessities has expanded, while their scores of bad accounts have fallen off to a minimum.

VICE-ADMIRAL SIMS LEAVES FOR AMERICA

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England (Monday)—A large and representative gathering of naval and diplomatic services assembled at Waterloo Station today to see Vice-Admiral Sims off to Southampton, where he will embark for the United States.

LONDON, England (Monday)—Vice-Admiral William S. Sims, who commanded the American naval forces in the war zone, was given a rousing send-off at naval headquarters this morning, when he said farewell as he was about to leave for the United States. The streets about the headquarters were filled with soldiers of all nationalities, while the headquarters staff was present for the occasion. He will sail from Southampton on the Mauretania tonight. Accompanying him are Capt. Richard H. Leigh, Dudley W. Knox and Joel R. P. Pringle, Commanders Fairhead and John V. Babcock and Lieutenant-Commander Edwards.

At Waterloo Station John W. Davis, the American Ambassador, Major Waldorf Astor, members of the Embassy, and consular staffs and many personal friends, British and American, were present to bid him farewell. The British Admiralty was represented by Vice-Admiral Sir Montague Browning, Vice-Admiral Sir Alexander Duff, assistant chief of the navy staff, and Capt. Rudolph Bentinck.

FORMER CONSUL ON BOLSHEVIST MENACE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York—The sending of arms and munitions by the Allies to loyal Russians willing to fight Lenin and Trotsky, and the withholding of food supplies except to support the Allies, was advocated by Dr. J. E. Conner, former American Consul to Petrograd, speaking in the Washington Square Methodist Church, on "The Menace of Bolshevism." These, he considered, would be the first steps in ending that menace. When law and order were restored, he urged, then would be the right time to send bread to Russia. He declared that the Bolshevik movement was alien in inception, not Russian.

NEW COMMANDS FOR FAMOUS GENERALS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England (Monday)—The King has approved the appointment of Gen. Sir Henry Rawlinson, commander of the Fifth Army, to Ador, shot, Gen. Sir Henry Horne to the Eastern, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Francis Davies to the Scottish, and Lieut.-Gen. Sir George Harper to the Southern command.

Gen. Sir Ian Hamilton and Gen. Sir Julian Byng, commander of the Third Army, have declined commands, to make room for junior men.

PROTEST AGAINST VILLAIN VERDICT

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office
PARIS, France (Monday)—While the Socialists did not wish the capital sentence brought against Raoul Villain, on the charge of assassinating Mr. Jaures, his acquittal is termed by Mr. Cachin, editor of the Socialist organ, Humanité, as "a defiance of the laboring world."

At a congress of the Socialist Federation of the Seine, after several violent speeches, a resolution was adopted protesting against the finding of the jury.

SIBERIAN INCIDENT DISCUSSED IN JAPAN

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
TOKYO, Japan (Monday)—In the House of Representatives, General Tanaka, Minister of War, confirmed the report that the American troops had refused to cooperate in fighting near Blagovestchensk. The refusal, he added, was probably due to a difference of conception concerning the Bolsheviks, between Japan and America.

REGINA FOR DAYLIGHT SAVING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office
REGINA, Saskatchewan—Daylight saving will become effective here April 6 and continue until well on in the fall under the provisions of a city bylaw which has been in force with much success for six or seven years. Several other Saskatchewan cities have experimented with the daylight saving plan but none of them continued it except Regina, where all classes agree that it is beneficial.

CAPABLANCA WINS GAME

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Havana correspondent
HAVANA, Cuba—Capablanca won the adjourned game in the chess tournament today, the score being Capablanca 3, Kostich 0.

LEGAL POWERS FOR DRY ENFORCEMENT

Federal and Local Authorities in New Jersey Declared to Have Effective Means of Carrying Out Prohibition Legislation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
NEWARK, New Jersey—"The failure of Congress before adjournment to enact laws for the enforcement of the War-Time Prohibition Act, which becomes effective on July 1, will not leave either the federal or local authorities without effective powers for law enforcement," says Samuel Wilson, assistant superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League of New Jersey, in charge of its law enforcement department.

Mr. Wilson outlines the enforcement laws that will be in full force as follows:

Federal Prohibition
All manufacture or importation of distilled and brewed liquors is now prohibited by the Act of Aug. 10, 1917, and the President's orders of Sept. 2, 1917, and Nov. 21, 1918. Such prohibition is to continue until the termination of the war with Germany shall have been proclaimed by the President.

The Act of Nov. 21, 1918, prohibits after May 1, 1919, all manufacture of beer, wine or other intoxicating malt or vinous liquor for beverage purposes. It will be unlawful after June 30, 1919, to sell any distilled liquor, or any beer, wine or other intoxicating malt or vinous liquor for beverage purposes, except for export, until the President shall have proclaimed the conclusion of the war with Germany and the termination of demobilization.

The enforcement of the above acts rests with the Treasury Department, and Commissioner Roper has promulgated detailed rules and regulations, approved by the Secretary of the Treasury on Feb. 6, 1919, one of which provides:

"Within the intent of the Act of Nov. 21, 1918, a beverage containing one-half of 1 per cent or more of alcohol by volume shall be regarded as intoxicating."

The penalties include: "Any person who violates these regulations is subject to the penalties provided by the Act of Aug. 10, 1917, the Act of Nov. 21, 1918, and the Revenue Act of 1913, as well as to liability on his bonds. The Act of Aug. 10, 1917, imposes a fine of not exceeding \$5000 or imprisonment for not more than two years or both. The Act of Nov. 21, 1918, imposes a fine not exceeding \$1000 or imprisonment not exceeding one year or both."

New Jersey Laws That Apply

Inasmuch as no licenses may lawfully be granted, all laws or portions of laws that prohibit the sale of liquor, without a license, in New Jersey, will be in full force, and drastic penalties are provided.

Under the Bishops Act, to sell liquor in any quantity shall subject the seller to the penalty for keeping a disorderly house (fine not to exceed \$1000, and imprisonment not to exceed three years, or both). The same penalty applies to druggists who sell unlawfully.

The Crimes Act provides that for "selling or permitting to be sold any vinous, spirituous or malt liquors, wine, rum, gin, brandy, or other ardent spirits or any composition of which the said liquors shall form an ingredient" without a license, the person offending shall be guilty of a misdemeanor. The penalty is the same as for keeping a disorderly house.

The Act of 1891 penalizes social clubs for selling without a license, and the Act of 1908 makes it a misdemeanor for any person to bottle and sell beer without a license.

Supreme Court decisions make it unlawful for social clubs to serve liquor to a member, or to sell by slips or tickets.

Under the Abatement Act, as

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amended 1918, the prosecutor, or any citizen of the county, may bring suit in the Court of Chancery against any place where liquor is sold in violation of law and have the premises closed, furniture sold, and liquor destroyed.

INQUIRY BEGINS IN THEATER CASE

Trade Commission, at New York Hearing, Investigating the Alleged Vaudeville Combine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York—The Federal Trade Commission is now investigating charges of discrimination against the Vaudeville Managers Protective Association, the National Vaudeville Artists, Inc., the United Booking Office, the Vaudeville Collection Agency, A. Paul Keith, E. F. Albee, Sam A. Scribner, Marcus Loew, Martin Beck, B. S. Moss and Sime Silverman.

The suits charge the respondents with combining to create a monopoly, and as having practically stamped out the White Rats, an organization of vaudeville performers; with forcing performers seeking jobs to certify that they were not and had not been White Rats, but were members of the National Vaudeville Artists, Inc. Complaints concerning contracts and fees were also made.

The commission has held several hearings in this city. At the most recent one, Frank Fogarty, a performer, said he had declined an offer of the presidency of the National Vaudeville Artists, Inc., because he believed its contract was inequitable and unfair to actors, and he also protested against the practice of extracting commissions from actors. Mr. Fogarty was formerly president of the White Rats, and he said he had difficulty in obtaining engagements, because the managers held this against him. He said he had no faith in the word of three-fourths of the managers.

A member of a firm of vaudeville agents said he did not recall the cancellation of a contract because the performer had not joined the National Vaudeville Artists, Inc.

WEEK OF 44 HOURS ADOPTED

BEVERLY, Massachusetts—The plant of the United Shoe Machinery Company here was opened yesterday, on a new schedule of 44 hours a week, and a readjustment of wages. An official of the company authorized the statement that employees probably would receive as much under the 44-hour plan as they formerly did on a 50-hour working basis. The company recently recognized a union newly formed among its employees, and announced the 44-hour schedule after conferences with a union committee.

MORE TROOPS SENT TO FORMOSA

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina—The government yesterday dispatched additional troops into the Formosa territory, adjoining Bolivia, where Tobo Indians massacred the entire garrison at Ft. Yunka. The tribe, which numbers many thousands, is threatening to massacre all the white inhabitants of Formosa.

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RED CROSS PLANS HEALTH COUNCIL

Conference Held at Cannes Is Designed, It Is Said, to Create International Hygiene Bureau

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—"International conferences of savants and men of the profession, looking to world progressiveness, nothing uncommon—albeit somewhat interfered with by mundane conditions of the last four years—but there probably never has been one of more promise of far-reaching results than the conference, or series of conferences, scheduled to start at Cannes, France, this week."

The above quotation is taken from an editorial in the Red Cross Bulletin for March 31 and the men referred to are representatives of the Red Cross, who are to meet at Cannes, France, today to outline a program of action on a world-wide scale to be undertaken by the organization. The first step to be taken in this campaign is to be, it is understood, the establishment of an "international council and bureau of hygiene and public health," a plan which many feel indicates that the regular school of medicine is contemplating encroachments upon the liberties of the people of the world on a wider scale than has ever been the case before.

Cannes is thus, only an incident in the program planned, and merely a prelude to a conference on a larger scale to be attended by the Red Cross societies of the world which has been called to meet at Geneva 30 days after the proclamation of the peace treaty. The countries to be represented at the first conference at Cannes are the United States, Great Britain, France, Italy, and Japan.

COAL PRODUCTION AT LOW MARK

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Coal production during the week ending March 22 reached the lowest mark recorded for weekly coal output since Dec. 25, according to figures of the Fuel Administration.

RETURN OF SAMUEL GOMPERS

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—American Federation of Labor headquarters has received word from France that Samuel Gompers and his party sailed for New York yesterday on the steamer Rotterdam.

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A GREAT HISTORIC DOCUMENT

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—A manuscript of great historical interest, which had lain hidden for hundreds of years, has recently been discovered by the well-known antiquary, Miss Cresswell, and Prothonotary Smith-Dorrien, vicar of Crediton, Devonshire. It was in her search for something else that Miss Cresswell came across the manuscript. Last October among ancient Crediton documents, the large, handsomely written Tudor script was shown to the dean of Exeter Cathedral, who found it to be the original Letters Patent issued by Edward VI in September, 1551, appointing Miles Coverdale bishop of the diocese of Exeter. At that time the appointment of bishops was made directly by the Crown by Letters Patent, and not as was instituted later, by the chapter of the cathedral. The Crediton authorities have handed the document over to the custody of the dean and chapter of Exeter.

In a private letter, Miss Cresswell writes: "Some day I hope the document will be transcribed for some Devon archaeological publication; it is in Latin, very long, and, like all such things, full of repetition. The great seal which once have been affixed to it is entirely gone. The interest of the document arises from the circumstance that no other deed relating to the appointment of Coverdale as bishop is in existence."

Career of Coverdale

The history of Miles Coverdale shows him from the first to have been a scholar and an independent thinker of great courage. He studied philosophy and theology at Cambridge as a very young man, and in 1514 was ordained priest of Norwich. He returned to Cambridge shortly after, where he met two men who were to have a considerable influence upon his career—Sir Thomas More and Thomas Cromwell. From the first, Coverdale was among those who were most prominently connected with the work of the Reformation, and after a few years at Cambridge, he spent much time in traveling about England, preaching against confession and the worship of images. In his editor's letters written as preface to "Certain most Godly, Fruitful and Comfortable Letters," of the Protestant martyrs in the reign of Queen Mary, Coverdale declared as a reason for their publication that "it does us good to read and hear—not the living legends of feigned, false, counterfeited and popish canonized saints, neither the trifling toys and forged fables of corrupted writers—but such true, holy, and approved histories, monuments, orations, epistles and letters, as do set forth unto us the blessed behaviour of God's dear servants." It was in his effort to preserve the fountain of religion free from the adulteration of superstition and all false practices, as he deemed them, that Miles Coverdale spent his days.

In 1531 he graduated bachelor of canon law at Cambridge, but during the next few years he spent much time on the Continent, possibly at Hamburg, assisting Tyndale in his translation of the Pentateuch. It was in 1535 that his work of translating the complete Bible into English was finished, and in the same year medals were struck in his honor to commemorate the event. Of this translation, which was dedicated to Henry VIII, the Psalms still form part of the Book of Common Prayer. In 1539, Coverdale was employed by Cromwell to superintend the publication of the "Great Bible," which was ordered to be used in all the English churches. The following year he edited the second "Great Bible," which was known as Clammer's Bible.

The Appointment to Exeter

In 1542 the Bible was prohibited by proclamation. The following years Coverdale spent abroad at Bergzabern in the Duchy of Pfalz-Zweibrücken, where he was pastor and schoolmaster, and later at Frankfurt, where he received the new English order of Communion, and at once translated it into German and Latin. He sent a copy of it to Calvin, who, however, apparently was not so pleased with it as was Coverdale. In 1548 he was back in England, staying at Windsor Castle, where Cramer and other divines were preparing the First Book of Common Prayer. He became chaplain to the King, and attained great eminence as a preacher. It is probable that his appointment to the see of Exeter may have been made in order to counteract the rebel tendencies toward what were regarded by the Reformers as idolatry and false doctrine practiced at this time in the west of England.

It is in connection with this appointment that the Letters Patent recently discovered at Crediton are concerned. On the accession of Queen Mary, after having discharged "his duties with great diligence and zeal" for two years, Coverdale was deprived of his bishopric, though he was not, as were so many other reformers, thrown into prison. He left England for Denmark in 1550, and spent some time at Wessel preaching to English refugees; later he returned to Bergzabern, where he had been in 1545. In 1559 he was back in England where he again drew immense crowds to hear him preach. He remained always independent and a law unto himself. A study of his life and writings show him to have been on the whole extraordinarily consistent, with a love of learning and of freedom of conscience, which were as dangerous as they were rare among the great majority of the churchmen of his time.

The explanation of the discovery of the Coverdale manuscript at Crediton would seem to lie in the fact that it was the original seat of the bishopric in Devonshire from 909. In 1049 Leofric, Bishop of Crediton, requested Leo IX to transfer the see to Exeter, as Crediton was "an open town much

exposed to the incursions of pirates." Beyond this, Crediton possesses other features of great historic interest. One is the grammar school founded by Edward VI and refounded by Elizabeth, which is well worthy of inspection; and secondly, there appears to be little doubt that Wynfrith or Boniface, "the apostle of Germany," as he is called, was born in Crediton in 680. In 717, Boniface was commissioned by Gregory II to evangelize Germany, a task which he undertook with immense zeal and great organizing ability, obtaining from England a band of helpers to cooperate with him in the work. In the Eighth Century there was hardly a more commanding figure on the other side of the Rhine than Boniface, whose energy and religious convictions carried all before them with singular little opposition. The results of his work were to remain evident in Germany for many centuries, and were still found influencing the church in the Middle Ages.

AS AN ITALIAN SEES CONSERVATORIES

From an article in La Nazione (Florence) by Carlo Cordara

In this period of general crisis, in which all matters tend to be renewed, it is not at all surprising that there is thought of reforming the present status of our musical conservatories. We will behold, thus, in addition to the other monopolies lately approved, the confirmation of a government control over musical instruction.

But it is permissible to inquire: What can the State do for music that cannot be done, somewhat better, by a modest private instructor? Can the State create musicians and develop musical genius? No... fortunately! Musicians are created by nature, who knows her work very well.

All that a conservatory can do is to open its portals to rich and poor alike, and by the mere fact of its existence and its being open to all, it can give rise to serious illusions, distributing to all of its pupils, regardless of their personal gifts, the same artistic food, and in sum, give out diplomas which, as a guarantee of skill, are worthless. The mere fact that a Giuseppe Verdi was able to develop outside of conservatory walls is sufficient argument against the need of official instruction.

And yet do not be too hasty about demanding the suppression of such institutions, for you will be regarded as madmen. But, then, if conservatories may not be abolished, perhaps they may be reformed? But how? Certainly to persons who, like me, are somewhat skeptical about official instruction, the best reform would be that by virtue of which the conservatory would be prohibited from promising any more than it could effectively fulfill. Therefore, no schools of composition, but simply a school of preparation for composition, which is an entirely different thing.

I approve an important article by Giacomo Orefice in the Rivista Musicale Italiana (Signor Orefice has taught composition in the Milan Conservatory for ten years) that the conservatories of today are not schools of music and musical culture, as they should be, but merely schools of song and instrumental study.

Cordara agrees with Orefice likewise in his objection to the method of splitting up an inherently unified subject into arbitrary departments, such as the division of composition into quasi-independent branches like harmony, counterpoint, etc.

Here Cordara parts ways with Orefice. The latter would place art in the service of culture, by producing a system intended to give birth to a highly trained audience. Cordara holds that culture must serve art. Says Orefice: "If we wish to have a musical Italy that shall not be unworthy of its glorious traditions, we must not count upon the individual and await the messianic revelation of the genius, but rather upon the elevation of the mass." And such an object will be attained by the extension of musical education to bring it within the reach of all. In other words, by the transformation of the conservatory into a musical university.

To which Cordara replies, in effect: What is the value of a highly educated audience if the genius does not appear to provide the masses with their music? "Culture is not an abstraction; it is the product of the individual work of genius eternally renewing itself." For this reason Cordara prefers as lesser of the two evils, a duly reformed conservatory to a university of music.

"Indeed," asks Cordara, "is it necessary for the great mass of dilettants to possess that high grade of culture which is required of a true musician? And is it just that this cultural luxury should weigh upon the balance of the state? Are we, then, to ask nothing of private initiative?"

The way out, to Cordara, seems to lie in the direction of such ventures as that represented by the increasingly successful results of Miss Ruth Hall's musical culture courses. Miss Hall is being followed by others, who are spreading her ideas, that "out Italy, thus carrying into practice the idea of more widely distributed musical education which seem to meet all the desires of men like Orefice without entailing the disadvantages of official instruction. Miss Hall, presenting a graded series of lecture-concerts, is producing a more cultured public, at the same time developing original ability by affording it the opportunity for discovery and advancement.

Perhaps, concludes Cordara, a working arrangement is possible between the Conservatory and the Musical culture—the first to be reserved solely, as is logical, for the Musical University, or an amalgamation: Conservatory and School of instruction of musicians; the second destined for the musical education of the great public. "For it is only fair that two radically different purposes should have different organisms corresponding to them."

A NATURALIST'S NOTEBOOK

At the Turn of the Year

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

The cold, crisp air, and clear, starlit sky betoken the coming of lengthening days. The familiar outline of the Plow, or Great Bear, stands out conspicuous in the wintry sky, and the whole starry dome scintillates with bright constellations. Already, thus early in the year, the hours of daylight seem to lengthen perceptibly, and the pendulum of nature's wondrous clock swings more rhythmically with every tick. One can perceive to better advantage the great open face of the dial, and the hands point more directly to the galaxy of figures displayed to view.

The shortest day has passed, old December has become archived with all the dark shadows of the memorable year just brought to a close, and we turn hopefully to the new year that has dawned with undaunted courage, renewed energy, and undiminished faith. January's seed, feels, and reveals to the seeing eye and the receptive heart the turn-point of the year. There is now erected a sure signpost which points the way to the living staircase of the spring, leading, much as a mother robin entices her spotted chicks, toward the gateway of summer.

A lifetime spent in the open, under the sunlit or starlit sky, in the green meadows and quiet bypaths of old England, has convinced me of the truth of my assertion as to nature's steadfastness, for no one thing lives apart to itself. The oil beetle, a large insect dressed in a somber coat of black, makes no attempt to crawl from its winter retreat until such time as an early spring plant is ready for her, crafty creature, to deposit her eggs in the heart of a wayside blossom. The beetle appears to realize full well that at present no buccaneering bee has decided to pursue its sweet pilgrimage among the flowers, and her erub, if hatched, would be unable to depend upon the bee to give it a lift on the way. A sparrow, more venturesome than the rest of the feathered race, has already been seen carrying nesting material, but then, as Jerome says, we no more understand sparrow nature than we do human nature. There's the rub! The mite-like and snail-like snail, too, has finished its mission, grub-hunting in the low-lying meadows, and has returned to the housepot, loquacious as ever, and is, perchance, reconnoitering for a suitable place in which to deposit its paraphernalia nest, but it is only a make-believe effort, and the serious business of domestic affairs has yet to be. Its cousin, the rook, prospects around its nest trees at the turn of the year, but at the approach of bad weather the rookery again becomes derelict, until such time as spring cleaning can be undertaken in real earnest.

The homely redbreast has a brighter twinkle in his eye, and becomes more friendly as the glad days of yellow crocuses and snow-white Christmas roses people the old earth with virgin purity, and presage the songs of soaring larks and sunnier skies, but whilst those air pilots and keen observers, the fieldfares and redwings, still besiege the bushes in search of their winter rations of succulent hip and haw, those who live in the country, and are alert to its sights and sounds, know full well that the hand of nature's clock does not point to the hour when our bird friends can, with a minimum of risk, prepare a cradle to contain their callow fledglings.

Companies of small snats dance coquettishly up and down any bright day, but the fly catcher, who takes such toll from these insect legions in the heyday of summer, is still leagues away in a sunnier clime, biding his time until it is safe to undertake his journey across land and sea. When he does come he knows an abundant food supply will be guaranteed upon arrival at the old haunt in the dark recesses of a sequestered wood, or in the apple orchard where the gnarled trees afford the bird a suitable nesting place and a prolific hunting ground.

Evidence of the new year's triumphant revival can best be sought among the early peeps of flowerdom, and the nearest hedgebank will reveal the turn of the compass in a way that brings joy to the intelligent wayfarer as he pursues his pilgrimage along some grassy track, worn smooth by poor feet and rich feet alike. On a sunny southern hedgeroad I can espy thus early in a new year young parsley with seedling chickweed by its side. There, too, I shall find the seeking the club-like, flesh-colored blossom-bud of the earliest sunflower of spring—the coldest still snugly tucked up in its scaly covered, advancing little by little, step by step, waiting and watching for balmy air and sunny smile. The green sword-shaped leaves of sulphur-cold daffodils steal through the cold earth as soon as the bells have heralded the birth of a New Year's Day, and by brushing aside the fallen autumn leaves in the woodland bed, one can discover the snaky heads of that plant spirit of the spring—dog's mercury—all in readiness for a glorious resurrection. By the ditchside that courtier of the year's turning, winter, heliotropes holds undisputed sway, its tall spikes of sweetly fragrant blossoms being in strange contrast to the leathery leaves, and should a venturesome insect be lured to the feast by day, petasites fragrant—to give the plant its full botanical name—is doubtless compensated for its arrival at maturity when still the year is young.

Clusters of shiny blackberries still remain upon the privet bushes, though boughten rapidly assuming their spring livery, but the addended elderberries have long since been commandeered by the ravenous starlings when large "murmurations" of these birds were foraging for provender long before the winter days had come. For spring's wonderful touch one

must turn from the pithy elder to the leafless hazel bushes upon which the stumpy catkins are perceptibly lengthening. The bright red blossoms have not yet burst their winter jackets, but one can discern a swelling among the buds anchored upon the pliant branches.

But that is not just yet, and we must wait patiently for the lark to resume its glory song and the first daisies to star the fresh green meadows, before we can expect these symbols of the year's beauty to thrust themselves under the notice of all those who are content to wait and watch, to hope and trust. "Nature never did betray the heart that loved her," as Wordsworth reminds us, and though her pulse-beat has yet to be quickened and stimulated, we must keep faith alive, realizing that evidence is already with us of the coming of brighter days at the turn-point of the year.

LETTERS

Communications under the above heading are welcomed, but the editor must remain a judge of their suitability, and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions so presented.

(No. 668)

Legislation and Education
To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

In view of the fact that many state legislatures are meeting this year, all citizens who are awake to the importance of giving our children the best possible preparation for the arduous tasks of the future, should work for legislation which will insure for the little ones a training in higher ideals, loyalty to duty and country, and a higher and more efficient citizenship.

The kindergarten not only trains the intellect, and cultivates right habits at an early age, but gives equal attention to the moral and spiritual development, and inculcates right ideas in regard to the brotherhood of man and the fatherhood of God.

The uplifting influences of the kindergarten are brought about through simple songs, interesting games, and fascinating occupations, which are adapted to the tender age of the children. While the work is elementary, it has been most carefully planned. Froebel's definition of education shows him to have had a profound conception of its significance. He said, "Education consists in leading man as a thinking intelligent being, growing into self-consciousness, to a pure and unselfish, conscious, and free representation of the inner law of Divine Entity, and in teaching him ways and means thereto."

California has a law providing for the establishment of kindergartens on petition of parents under which its classes have more than trebled. Last year Maine and Texas secured similar laws, and this winter friends of the kindergarten in New York, Pennsylvania, Indiana, Illinois, Kansas, Utah, and Arizona have been working for legislation which will result in the extension of kindergartens. Up to the present time kindergartens have been providing for only about one-eighth of the children of kindergarten age of the country.

Better kindergarten laws will help to increase the number of classes for the little ones, so many of whom are now left to the education of the street. The kindergarten is democratic, hence it was repudiated by Prussia, and the disappointed Froebel looked to America for the consummation of his hopes. The kindergarten division of the Bureau of Education wrote to school superintendents having kindergartens in their schools to ask for an expression of their opinion of its educational value. Approval of the kindergarten was practically unanimous.

The office of kindergarten extension, United States Bureau of Education, 8 West Fortieth Street, New York, will gladly respond to inquiries regarding kindergarten legislation or extension.

(Signed) BESSIE LOCKE

Director of Kindergarten Extension,
New York City, Jan. 29, 1919.

(No. 662)

One More Against Breweries
To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

After reading of the hopeless plans of the breweries to disregard the law as per instructions from their counsel, it seems to me that the commission of internal revenue should refuse to sell revenue stamps. While the breweries raise no objection if the authorities arrest a man for being intoxicated, they bring all sorts of people and methods to their assistance to prevent the authorities from removing the cause. I cannot understand how such a well-known lawyer could defend such actions. All through the war the breweries made their beer while the schools were closed and foodstuffs were taken out of our very mouths for the manufacture of beer. Just one more to make a protest.

(Signed) JOSEPH C. MAYORGA,
Hartford, Connecticut, March 20, 1919.

The King Wears 'Em
The King of Slime is progressive. It took him just about a minute to recognize that E. Z. Garter's new grip was better, so E. Z. now supports the Royal Slime. We glad the King likes the

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REMAKING MEN IN WISCONSIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WAUPUN, Wisconsin—The Wisconsin state prison is a factory.

It is a factory where the raw material is a body of human misfits and criminals. It is a factory where the material is transformed into men and women, fit and prepared to return to ordinary life, not as former convicts, but as human beings, trained to earn an honest living, with every presumption that they have been remade into an asset to the State, not a potential liability.

The prison, however, is more than a reformatory. It is an institution where, by kindly treatment, by a helpful attitude on the part of the officials and employees, the whole spirit of the individual is rebuilt. From a hopeless, perhaps embittered, individual the convict is trained into right ways of thinking and acting, and is ready to take a new start in life.

But the state prison is in another way an asset to the State, not a liability. The records of Warden Henry Town last year showed a net profit in operation of \$135,000. Two years ago the expense exceeded the income by \$82,000.

And the spirit of the state prison is carried on outside the prison walls. The convict is not watched, hampered, as told in fiction, by police who follow the discharged prisoner into new places of employment and make him desperate by taking his job away from him by a story of his past life. That is forbidden under the Wisconsin system. When a prisoner ends his term, he is supposed to be ready to step out into the outside life, like a man changing jobs.

No small part of this work of rebuilding men is the outdoor life. The Wisconsin prison is the biggest farm in Wisconsin, 2500 acres. Its factories, numerous, though on a small scale, are chiefly for the manufacture of farm-raised products. The factories include a creamery, cannery, packing house, shoe factory, knitting works, and many other branches of industry.

The state prison is, in fact, a community entirely independent of the outside world, as far as such a thing is humanly possible.

"It is on the farm, that we really make men," said Warden Town. "It is the men who go to work on the farms who do not come back to us again for a second, a third, or a fourth term. Seldom does one of them come back. We have turned out a finished product of man when they leave the prison farms for civilian life, and a new start in the world."

At farm No. 1, for instance, there are barracks, where the superintendent, W. E. Rockhill, lives with several score of inmates, and no guards. There are no armed men with uniforms ready to terrorize the workers. The workers do not need them, and on other farms, each group of inmates has its foreman, but no guards.

Of all the industries at the plant, the biggest in volume of production is the binder twine factory. Last year 5,000,000 pounds of twine were manufactured, much being from Wisconsin hemp, and some of that raised on prison farms. This twine sold at approximately \$1,000,000, the largest part of the Wisconsin farm consumption being produced at the Wisconsin prison and sold in the open market at prices of the outside factory-made twine. The latest plan of the Legislature is to establish at the prison an agricultural implement factory.

The prison has, in addition to the factories named, a sorghum mill, a tin shop, print shop and bindery, paint shop, carpenter shop, laundry, bakery and tailor shop.

With the exception of binder twine, the prison products have not been offered for sale with free-made goods. The prison, for instance, raised sugar beets and made sugar, and sold 3000 pounds to the Chippewa Falls Home, and the Sparta Home for Dependent Children. The production was so heavy that the institution still has on hand some 12 tons.

The dairy herd produced 8000 pounds of milk a week, with a herd of 200 head, and all butter and cheese in the prison comes from this herd. There



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is still a ton of cheese on hand, after stocking up all other state institutions. The prison's meat products come from the farm. All pork is provided by the farm, and much of the beef. The present plan is to supply 50,000 pounds of beef annually from the prison farms.

Other farm products include the following, valued at \$22,151.48: 7493 bushels of oats, 38,163 bushels of corn, 2895 pumpkins, 1263 squash, 50 tons of cabbage, 223 tons of sugar beets and 193 pounds of rhubarb. The cellars are filled with barrels of pickles and liberty cabbage, potatoes and canned goods. The cannery, for instance, produced 5280 cans of peas, and canned much of an output of 385 bushels of wax beans.

But the greatest value of all, the value of the product of men, cannot be measured. "We know we have succeeded," said Warden Town, "because they don't come back, and that's the best answer."

GENERAL ALLENBY IN THE FILMS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—A private performance was recently given at the New Gallery Kinema of an entertainment arranged in connection with the Syria and Palestine Relief Fund. Part of the story of General Allenby's victorious advance in Palestine was told in a vivid manner by means of official films shown by permission of the Australian Government, and a lecture was delivered by Miss Frances Newton, who has been acting as honorary traveling secretary to the fund. "Allenby and His Crusaders in Palestine" is the title of the entertainment.

The lecturer, Miss Newton, who was introduced by Lady MacMahon, has spent over 25 years in Palestine, and her maps and photographs were placed at the disposal of the British forces.

In Miss Newton's opinion, the full significance of General Allenby's victories in Palestine has not yet been appreciated by the public; the future she declared, would show how great that really was. She emphasized the importance of the part played by Palestine in the German plans for expansion eastward, and affirmed that the British victories in the Holy Land had knocked the keystone out of the arch of Germany's dream of world dominion. Miss Newton drew attention to the fact that the Germans had erected huge buildings, ostensibly intended for philanthropic or religious purposes at important strategic points in the neighborhood of Jerusalem.

Thus, she said, the tower of a large Roman Catholic church and monastery commanded all the southern and western approaches to Jerusalem, and a powerful wireless apparatus on the tower of a great German sanatorium on the Mount of Olives had been of material service to the Emden.

Only one-half of a hospital for German Roman Catholic pilgrims outside the Damascus gate had been completed, yet, Miss Newton affirmed, it was capable of housing more pilgrims in one night than were in the habit of coming to Jerusalem in the course of a year.

The first series of films showed conditions in Palestine before the war, but the chief interest centers in those which came later, showing the advance of the conquering British troops, beginning with the landing of stores from surf boats on the seashore and including the laying of a railway across the desert. The views of the Australian cavalry and artillery splashing their way through the shallow water of a ford of the Jordan were especially striking, vying in interest with the street scenes in Damascus after the capture of the city. The tanks were seen crashing their way through a hedge of prickly pear, most baffling of barriers, and making a passage for the infantry who followed in their wake.

Some fine colored photographs were shown for the first time by special permission of the Australian Government.

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MUSIC

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Reuben Davies, a pianist from the West, appearing in Eolian Hall on the afternoon of March 29, gave the public here a chance to take his measure as an interpreter of two composers who, in the standardized, memorized program of the modern recital seem to have become ineradicable fixtures—Beethoven and Chopin. And what should he do in the case of Beethoven, to show his independence of character and his willingness to break with prescribed usage, but to play one of the early instead of one of the late sonatas? In this daring, one might almost say contemptuous, adventure, he no doubt shocked his fellow-pianists in New York and made himself the talk of every studio in Manhattan, and in the artistic dependencies of the Bronx, Brooklyn and Staten Island as well. The work on which he risked his departure from the rules of the concert circuit was Beethoven's sonata, op. 2, No. 3, which many of his listeners must have felt had really just as agreeable a sound as any of the sonatas that bear opus numbers beyond 100, and that are supposed to contain a prediction of the whole musical development of the Nineteenth Century. Indeed, listeners could not deny that the piece in which Beethoven expresses the very thought of his time, instead of the thought of the future, had a most satisfying directness and picturesqueness. They must have found the closing movement in particular, with its impetuously checked here and there by moments of sentiment, with fifth symphony jubilation and eighth symphony melancholy alternating, a delight to their ears. Briefly about the new artist himself. As executive, he is interesting chiefly in rapid passages requiring a strong touch. He somewhat lacks elegance in light passages. Accordingly, he succeeds in the straightforward developments of a Beethoven sonata rather than in the embroideries of a Chopin waltz or ballade. For a final generalization, one might say that he is better in bringing out the whole sense of a composition than in spinning decorative detail.

The Misses Rose and Otilie Sutro, young women who cultivate the performance of music for two pianos, have managed to find a couple of new pieces for their repertory, which they played at their concert of March 29 (evening) in Eolian Hall. One was the sonata, op. 34b, by Brahms, which they described in a footnote on the program leaflet as originally written in string quintet form, then rewritten in two-piano form and left that way in manuscript, and finally published in piano quintet form. They explained furthermore in the footnote that they were giving the work its first New York performance in the two-piano version. The material of the composition is perhaps too serious for two-piano treatment. For has not Arensky, of all composers who have experimented with two pianos, the correct idea, in writing the music in the manner of dialogue and in the vein of comedy? The last movement of the sonata is interesting on account of the smooth and logical course of the thematic developments. But Brahms treats the instruments in no wise as two independent voices. On the contrary, he treats them as one voice, with its sonority and its capacity for execution doubled. Another new piece on the program was a toccata brillante, by Algren Ashton, where with the duettists fretted the keyboards into the rapidest, most accurately synchronized action imaginable. That they could do this means, one must suppose, that the composer's endeavor to revive the old toccata form was successful.

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MAINE'S BIG ISSUE IS ITS WATER POWER

Representative Baxter Says People of State Demand the Facts Upon Which to Intelligently Choose a Future Course

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PORTLAND, Maine.—"One does not need to be told at this time of the great water-power resources of Maine," says Representative Percival P. Baxter.

"We know that we have over 1,000,000 idle, undeveloped water horsepower, running to the sea. We know that this represents the energy of millions of tons of coal. You know that our state and our people in the cities and on the farms would prosper as never before if this great waste could be harnessed for the benefit of Maine people and Maine industries."

"Today, from one end of Maine to the other, the people demand that they be told in plain language all about Maine's water powers. Elaborate technical reports will not satisfy them. They will not rest, and they will give us no rest until the facts are so clearly placed before them that they may intelligently choose what course they shall pursue in the future."

Differences of Opinion

"Some of the people advocate a continuance of private ownership, some desire state regulation and partial state control, while a good many of our people insist on complete state ownership. Our citizens who compose these three groups, leaving aside those whose personal interest and business connections affect their judgment, are sincerely and honestly desirous of promoting the public welfare."

"Though long delayed, the time has arrived in the history of Maine when a forward step must be taken. The forces of corporate ownership and of ultra conservatism are arrayed against us. Their agents circulate freely among us, with one story or another. They have special arguments for each little group of listeners, but behind them all is the power of the corporations."

"Should these forces now succeed, the next 20 years of Maine's water-power history will be but a repetition of the 20 that have passed. We must give the facts and the figures to the citizens of Maine on which they may intelligently base their future policies. These are my reasons for preparing and advocating the establishment of the Maine Water Power Commission."

Use of Water Power

"The time is not far distant when every factory wheel in Maine will be turned by water power, and when our steam railroads will be electrified. I expect to see 90 per cent of all the farms and homes in Maine using electricity for light and power; not perhaps lighted at 20 cents per month, as in Ontario, but at rates fair to both consumer and producer. Heating may be possible, although today the cost of current, as compared with the cost of coal, makes general heating too expensive. Auxiliary heating is already available for cooking and for small units."

"This electrical development will be accomplished either by public or by private ownership, or by both, but certainly it must always be under state regulation and control. This is no longer a stand-still world. We must lay the foundation for real water-power progress in the State of Maine."

SOLDIERS' ALLEGED WET ATTITUDE DENIED

WORCESTER, Massachusetts.—Denying the assertion that the soldiers returning from France are opposed to national prohibition, Wayne B. Wheeler, national counsel for the Anti-Saloon League of America, addressed a prohibition rally at the Plymouth Church in this city on Sunday.

"Liquor interests," he said, "who were opposing a prohibitory bill before the Ohio Legislature, brought 11 soldiers, who had only served in the United States, to Columbus to speak against the bill, but on 24 hours' notice the Anti-Saloon League found 37 men, most of whom had served overseas, to appear in favor of the measure. The 11 who had appeared against the bill were too shamefaced to remain at the hearing after the overseas men had given their testimony in favor of prohibition. After that affair there was no more talk at the Ohio state capitol about soldiers' support of the liquor business."

FLEET TO BE WELCOMED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—The Atlantic fleet, which now includes 14 dreadnaughts, 60 destroyers, 10 submarines

and 10 supply ships, will return to this port from southern waters about April 15, and a great welcome is being planned for this, the greatest gathering of American fighting ships ever seen in New York harbor. Only a part of the fleet put in at this port on their return from Europe, for the review and reception in December. Since then the fleet has been reorganized under Vice-Admiral H. T. Mayo.

ARMY OFFICERS GIVEN WARNING

Conditions Not Favorable for Applying for Commissions in Permanent Establishment

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Army officers applying for commissions in the permanent establishment were warned in a War Department circular yesterday that, because of lack of legislation or any immediate prospect of legislation, they should consider carefully before placing themselves in that classification. Applications for reclassification with a view to discharge when the services of the officer can be spared will be considered.

It is pointed out that a general reduction in grade of temporary officers upon entering the permanent establishment appears probable, and that regulations governing the grade to which officers are to be appointed and their relative rank cannot be formulated until legislation authorizing appointments is enacted.

"While due credit will be given for service rendered during the war," says the circular, "officers cannot expect to retain the grades attained by them under war conditions."

The instructions provide that where officers have already filed application for commissions in the regular establishment but now find it necessary to ask for discharge, owing to the delay in action upon their applications, such applications will be retained and considered when the time comes. The statement also gives notice that should legislative authority be unduly delayed for the increase of the regular army to the 500,000 enlisted strength basis sought by the department, "the discharge of all officers holding emergency commissions may become necessary."

BURLESON CONTRACT WITH BELL COMPANY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—The Postal Telegraph Commercial Cable Company's official organ charges that A. S. Burleson, the Postmaster-General of the United States, is committed to an increase in the telephone rates in 1919 which will increase the telephone revenues \$30,000,000 and that there will be further increases. It is also charged that "the following is what the Bell Company has gotten out of the people through its contract with Mr. Burleson: An annual compensation of \$65,148,641, which is more than the company could have earned had it kept its lines; \$16,000,000 'rake off' from subsidiary companies, representing 45 per cent of the gross receipts of the latter; all interest, expenses, depreciation and taxes to be paid by the government."

TEXAS CORPORATION FOR COTTON EXPORT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

DALLAS, Texas.—Organization of a cotton export corporation in line with the plan of financial cooperation between banks and farmers as outlined by W. P. G. Harding, governor of the Federal Reserve Board, will be one of the principal matters to be considered at the first annual meeting of the Texas Chamber of Commerce to be held at Waco on April 11 and 12. Cooperation and support of the plan has been promised by Texas bankers and business men.

It is proposed to organize a corporation with a capital of at least \$50,000,000, which it is believed will be ample to facilitate the movement of the Texas crop. Subscriptions to this amount of stock are assured.

PANAMA CANAL ZONE WORKERS PROTEST

PANAMA, Panama.—The Canal Zone Federation of Labor and the Metal Trades Council, both affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, have protested to national headquarters against the activities of two agents from the Maintenance of Way Employees Union of the United States who are trying to organize the West Indian laborers here, promising them that they will get 40 cents an hour for track work. The West Indians now receive from 17 cents an hour for common labor to 29 cents for mechanical helpers.

ANTI-BOLSHEVIST DRIVE IS PLANNED

Massachusetts Branch of the National Security League Is to Undertake State-Wide Campaign Against the Movement

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Plans for a state-wide campaign against bolshevism in Massachusetts are being arranged by the executive committee of the Massachusetts branch of the National Security League, following a meeting with Maj. William B. Dwight, at the head of the speakers' bureau of the national organization.

Dr. William T. Sedgwick of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology is chairman of the committee, and it is intended to make an effort to reach every person in the State, not only to point out the menace of bolshevism, but also the necessity of developing and encouraging true Americanism. Major Sedgwick told the committee that the centers of Bolshevist activities in New York are well supplied with funds, notwithstanding that at least \$500,000 sent into this country for use in disseminating Bolshevist propaganda had been seized by United States Government agents.

It is intended to call upon every kind of organization interested in the subject to aid the work, and in order to reach every element, speakers for street work will be pressed into service. One of the features of the work is expected to be the organization of "flying squadrons" to appear at public meetings all over the State.

Major Dwight said that the speakers' bureau had been almost overwhelmed by the demands for speakers against bolshevism, the advocates of which, he said, had taken advantage of every opportunity to talk to the people. It is expected that organization of the campaign will be perfected soon, and that the attack against bolshevism will be opened almost simultaneously in many places.

That thousands of dollars are being spent in Boston for the spread of bolshevism was asserted recently by Peter W. Collins, former international secretary of the Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. Mr. Collins said that bolshevism is misleading thousands of well-intentioned men and women through this "heresy that would destroy the institutions of society." He asserted that while Labor wants justice, it is not seeking it by tearing down. He said Labor knows that Labor and Capital can sit down at a table and work out just trade agreements, and that bolshevism knows that when Capital and Labor do so, these agreements make contented men and women. But bolshevism, he continues, does not make its followers out of contented men and women, but out of manufactured discontent.

NO REHEARING FOR EUGENE V. DEBS

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Eugene V. Debs' application for a rehearing of his appeal from conviction and sentence to 10 years' imprisonment for violating the Espionage Act has been denied by the Supreme Court.

In filing his motion for rehearing, Debs claimed the court's opinion amounted to the trial of a person for an undisclosed "state of mind," that he had been denied the privilege of showing his motive in making the speech for which he was convicted, and that the court had failed to decide all of the questions presented to it for review.

The prosecution resulted from statements made by Debs in a speech in Canton, Ohio, last June. The Supreme Court affirmed the conviction on March 10.

Unless executive clemency is obtained, Debs now must serve his sentence. He is at liberty on bail.

OVERSEAS STUDENTS AT TECH INCREASING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts.—Students at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology from other countries number more than ever before this year, there being about 150 in this group. There are notable increases in students from Russia, Norway and

Spain, the numbers being 10, 11 and 5 respectively. England, Denmark, Greece and Turkey are the other countries of Europe represented at the institute.

In South America, Chile has been a country sending very few students here. A prime reason for this has been the existence of the government universities with free tuition. The States have been discovered through the investigations of a number of representatives, and there are now at the institute seven men from this southern republic.

Columbia equals its best previous record with four, while five other countries maintain their number of last year. Mexico has five men, and three Central-American countries have smaller numbers. Canada has not diminished the number of students notwithstanding the war. The Orient, represented by China and Japan, has some 50 men in the school, a number sufficiently large so that there is a Chinese Club in addition to one of Latin-American students and the larger, all-embracing Cosmopolitan Club, with its 25 nationalities.

PEACE TREATY AND PROPOSED LEAGUE

Dr. George Nasmyth Says An International Organization Is Necessary to Guarantee Terms

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—"No treaty of peace, which will be more than a mere 'scrap of paper' can be made, unless it provides for an international organization to guarantee that its terms will be carried out in good faith," said Dr. George Nasmyth, secretary of the Massachusetts Joint Committee for a League of Free Nations, in an address to the Congressional Ministers Association yesterday on "Why Should the League of Nations be Included in the Treaty of Peace?" "We shall lose the fruits of victory," said Dr. Nasmyth, "unless we gain the object for which the great conflict was fought—to put an end to all war."

"The restoration of Belgium, the independence of Poland, the freedom of Armenia, the setting up of the Czechoslovak nation, of the Jugo-Slav nation, and of a half dozen other new nations liberated in the war, all these difficult tasks will require a League of Nations to deal with the multitude of complicated problems which 'they will present,'" continued Dr. Nasmyth. "The second reason for including the League of Nations as a part of the peace treaty is that many of the problems before the Peace Conference are impossible of solution unless they are approached in the new spirit and atmosphere of assured cooperation which the establishment of the league alone can create."

"Take for example the conflict between Italy and the Jugo-Slavs, which threatens to involve our allies in a new war over Dalmatia and Fiume. Italy claims not only the Italia Irredenta of the Trentino, Trieste and Istria, but she claims also Dalmatia on strategic and military grounds. This problem would be insoluble along the lines of the old secret diplomacy and the balance of power."

"A tidal wave of despair would sweep over the peoples of Europe as the result of the revelation of the bankruptcy of statesmanship that would be involved in the failure of the Peace Conference to provide international safeguards against war in the future. Such a failure would give an immense stimulus to the forces of bolshevism, and the resulting anarchy in Europe might delay the coming of peace for a generation. The establishment of the League of Nations will hasten, not delay, the Treaty of Peace."

COMPLAINT DISMISSED AGAINST MORRIS & CO.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The Federal Trade Commission has announced the dismissal of a complaint against Morris & Co. of Chicago, charging unfair competition. The offering for sale in November and December, 1917, at Texas army camps, of meat which the commission said was proved unfit, was the basis for the complaint. The order said whole-some meat was substituted or no charge was made for quantities that were rejected, and that an order to cease and desist would not now serve a useful purpose.

PASSPORT RULES MORE STRINGENT

British and French Governments Emphasize Fact That at Present All Tourist Travel Will Be Openly Discouraged

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The British and French governments have made it plain that, for the present, they do not desire tourists or any visitors whose business does not actually necessitate their entering these countries. The reasons for this attitude are perfectly valid, and the United States Department of State has repeatedly issued warnings discouraging applications for passports.

A report was received here yesterday, having official sanction, which describes the situation in England with special reference to commercial travelers, and which shows how undesirable it is for anyone to visit that country unless on the most urgent business or on an important official mission. American business men who have visited England since the signing of the armistice, to get a near view of the commercial and trade situation there, and to establish new connections, have been surprised at the difficulties which they have encountered. They have, on landing at Liverpool, had delays owing to unavoidable formalities which did not formerly exist, and which frequently bring travelers into London at midnight or some other hour that proves especially inconvenient, now that hotel accommodations are so scarce. Taxicabs, too, are not easy to find, and a man who finds one may make the round of a score of hotels without getting accommodations, everything being booked for weeks ahead. After obtaining rooms, there is no fire in the bedrooms, owing to the rationing of coal.

It is practically impossible to obtain a room and bath for less than \$5 a day at a good hotel in London or Paris. A double room and bath will cost from \$7 to \$10, whether occupied by one or two persons. It must not be supposed, however, that they can easily be obtained at these prices at short notice. An instance is given of a man who called up 15 hotels without being able to find anything except a suite of two rooms and bath which would cost him \$25 a day. London is said to have 1,000,000 more people at present than can well be cared for.

If travelers try to go to the Continent from England, they have to obtain visas for their passports, and here there are fresh delays and obstacles, for nearly all European countries are now very strict in their regulations, because of shortage of food and hotel accommodations and the congestion of traffic. In going from any European country to another, the traveler will have to repeat the tedious process and lose much time, so that it is impossible for him to plan far enough ahead to engage accommodations for any given time.

There is even no assurance about

getting away from Great Britain on the return trip to the United States, for accommodations are engaged on all passenger steamships coming this way for two months ahead.

Those who must go to Europe are, therefore, advised to expect to spend more money than they had planned for, to take a longer time, and to do without comforts.

NEW YORK DRAMA LEAGUE PROGRAM

Reorganized Group Plans New Activities Along Broadened Civic and Social Lines

NEW YORK, New York.—Because the service of the theater during the war has proved conclusively that the United States is now ready to consider it as a real social force in community life, the New York Drama League feels that the time is now ripe to extend its purposes into wider fields than have ever been entered heretofore.

With this object in view, at the sixth annual meeting of the New York Center of the Drama League of America, held at the Macdowell Galleries here, the local chapter changed its name to the New York Drama League, and amended its constitution to include in its object "To further the recognition of the theater as a social institution, and to encourage the allied arts of the theater."

In order to undertake its larger purpose, the league plans to double its offices to include a reading library of well selected plays and books on the drama for the use of all interested in the subject, and to enlarge the bookshop.

The entertainment work of many war-time organizations has resulted in arousing unusual interest in plays, and many requests are being made for plays suitable for community performances given by welfare workers for the employees in various industries. The league is interested in furthering the movement to establish theaters in all community houses, for the benefit of the returning soldiers.

The league hopes to become a clearing house for dramatic information and plans to offer advice to all who want to know about plays suitable for certain purposes, authors, royalties, scenery, decorations, etc. Another purpose of the league is to establish a lecture forum, offering constructive lectures on the drama, stagecraft, etc., one of whose aims will be to present the classics for children in the same direct manner as Walter Damrosch has presented his symphonies to them.

At the annual entertainment and supper of the league at the Hotel Commodore, a Japanese Noh Play was presented and explained; Georges Flateau gave his stirring reading of "The Star-Spangled Banner." Mrs. Coburn spoke about the theater, Miss Beatrice Hereford gave monologues, Stuart Walker read a letter from Lord Dunsany, and Miss Mary Shaw discussed "Mrs. Warren's Profession." There were speeches also on Americanization and the liberty theaters.

DECREE IN CORN PRODUCTS CASE

Refining Company Ordered to Dissolve and to Sell to Competitors All but Three of Its Manufacturing Plants

NEW YORK, New York.—Dissolution of the Corn Products Refining Company, which is required to competitors before 1921 all but three of its manufacturing plants, was ordered by Federal Judge Learned Hand yesterday.

The decree, following a dismissal of the corporation's appeal from a previous judgment dissolving the concern, was the result of a compromise agreement between the defendant and the government, which charged that the company was a monopoly.

The corporation, whose properties are valued at \$5,000,000, is permitted to retain its factories at Argo and Pekin, Illinois, and Edgewater, New Jersey. It must dispose of its plants at Chicago and Granite City, Illinois; Davenport, Iowa; Oswego, New York, and Jersey City, New Jersey.

Appeals Dismissed

Motion Made by Company, and the Government Agrees

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Upon the motion of the company, the Supreme Court yesterday dismissed appeals brought by the Corn Products Refining Company in proceedings under the Sherman Law brought by the government against the corporation.

The suit was dismissed by agreement between the government and the defendants. The case was brought in the Federal District Court in New York, and the government charged that the company and subsidiaries engaged in unfair competition, fixed prices for its products and gained other advantages over competitors through the payment of freight rebates on shipments of starch, glucose, grape sugar and other products.

After voluminous testimony had been taken, a judgment was rendered in the lower court restraining the defendants from resuming the practices cited and ordering dissolution of the concern. Appeals were taken to the Supreme Court in 1917, but, owing to unsettled business conditions due to the war, the government asked that hearing of the case be postponed.

FRANCHISE LAW IS PASSED IN JAPAN

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Among new laws passed by the Japanese Diet, which has just adjourned, the State Department has been advised, was an election statute under which 2,500,000 will be given the franchise as against 500,000 who vote under the present law. The budget submitted by the Hara Ministry was adopted without change and every government measure of importance was enacted.



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NEED OF WORKING TOGETHER SHOWN

International President of United Brick and Clay Workers of America Says Also Attitude of Fairness Is Necessary Now

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—An attitude of fair is and a willingness to cooperate on the part of both the employer and the employee is especially necessary at this time, said Frank M. Kasten, international president of the United Brick and Clay Workers of America, in discussing the labor situation here with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor.

"Labor leaders need to be level-headed," said Mr. Kasten. "There is an element, even in our organization, that is inclined to go for stamped strikes. A feeling exists among certain workmen that they can take advantage of conditions and force the employers to respond to them. My advice in such a situation is that this should not be done. I feel that we must work together. It is necessary to bring about cooperation."

"The ultra-radical element represents a very small per cent of organized labor, in my opinion. The representative men in the labor movement are not inclined to radicalism. I have found practically no sympathy at all among organized labor with the I. W. W. movement. Some employers, however, take a attitude toward labor that produces membership in the I. W. W., and that is the influence sometimes exerted to break up meetings or arrest leaders of organized labor."

"The workmen connected with the organized labor movement are reading and thinking as never before. The average workman a few years ago did not even subscribe to a daily paper. It is not so now. He is reading the papers and discusses such subjects as the League of Nations. He is more interested in world affairs and his own relation to these things."

"Opposition to the form of government of the United States does not represent the attitude of the man connected with organized labor. He is not opposed to the government. The average man believes that it is the best form of government in the world. What he wants is an impartial enforcement of law. The laboring man has all the power in the world if he would exercise it under the existing form of government. What he objects to is the lax enforcement of law when it applies to labor and the strict enforcement of law when it benefits the employer."

"The brick and clay workers now are facing a serious situation," said Mr. Kasten. "The brick and terra cotta plants are not running to any large extent on account of conditions which exist in the building trades. There is practically no demand for the material for building. The manufacturers and employees have agreed to wait until the outlook is more favorable before making their contracts. The brick workers are asking a 20 per cent increase and it looks favorable for them to get it."

Two-thirds of the men in the industry are semi-skilled workmen, Mr. Kasten continued. The minimum wage now is 45 cents an hour. The brick workers received an increase in 1917. Prior to that time the minimum was 33 cents an hour.

ARBITRATION ACT OPPOSED BY LABOR

Employers Against Any Departure From Conciliation System Until Substitute Is Found

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australian News Office

WELLINGTON, New Zealand—That New Zealand's system of conciliation and arbitration is in some danger from militant labor, is the opinion of the New Zealand Employers Federation as presented to the annual conference in Wellington.

The advocates of direct action have gained much headway among the labor party in Australia, and the Employers Federation finds evidence of a movement in New Zealand to break down the system of conciliation and arbitration on the part of the more militant section of organized labor, supported latterly by a number of what are termed "arbitration unions."

"The Arbitration Court was established contrary to the wish of employers," comments the federation report, "and in their opinion has consistently strained its powers to enable it to grant every concession it legitimately could grant to the workers. It is necessary, however, for both employers and workers to give some consideration to what it is proposed should take its place before deciding to abandon it altogether. The position employers are at present find themselves in is that they are bound by the provisions of industrial agreements and awards, while the workers—or their representatives—only observe them and are only bound by them so long as it suits their purpose. This was aptly shown in the case of the seamen, coal miners, and the Wellington tramway men, all of whom were parties to recently made agreements or awards which they repudiated as soon as they found it convenient to do so. The authorities took action against the officials of the Seamen's Union, but did not do so in the case of the miners, nor is there any indication of proceedings being taken against the Wellington tramwaymen. Employers are of opinion that, in such cases, prompt action should be taken to insure a due observance of the industrial laws of the Dominion, and

that agreements or awards should be equally binding on both sides."

It is pointed out by the report that the only definite reconstructive proposals put forward in place of the Arbitration Act have been of such a nature that they cannot for a moment be considered. In this connection the Federation comments:

"At the labor conference in July last, proposals were adopted having for their main object the formation of One Big Union and the right, not only to strike, but to call all workers out on strike for even the most trivial reasons. The resolutions of that conference were mostly of the advanced I. W. W. type, which, if adopted, would replace a certain measure of law and order by industrial disruption and anarchy. That being the case, it is essential that employers, and the more reasonable section of labor at any rate, should carefully consider what is likely to take the place of our present industrial laws on the statute books before definitely deciding that a change is advisable."

SHORTER NATIONAL WORKING WEEK URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

LONDON, England—Mr. Ernest Bevin, who is connected with 36 industrial organizations now negotiating for a shorter national working week, stated in the course of an interview that he firmly believed, after the experience he had gained in the matter of adjusting hours and conditions of service, that at least 90 per cent of the difficulties concerning working hours could be reasonably adjusted. "Many of the biggest adjustments we have negotiated with the employers," he said, "we have discussed each trade or industry on its merits and have in no way sought to take advantage where there were difficulties obvious to any of us. For instance, we recently negotiated a 48-hour week for carmen and motormen in the transport industries throughout the country. We realized that it was necessary time should be spent in looking after motors while they were in the garage, and horses while they were in the stable. But for the hours so spent, our members for the first time in their working lives are to be paid. The actual work, or when the wheels go round, however, will only be for 48 hours per week, which will meet the policy we are driving at for all the industries represented by the members of the General Workers and Transport Workers' Federation."

"It is a pity to have to declare," added Mr. Bevin, "that whenever we are prepared to find agreement with employers of large industries, something of the official shadow is permitted to intervene, and the merits of one industry are frequently discussed against those of another with the result that further misunderstandings arise. So much do we feel the influence of this official 'hidden hand' that in the course of recent negotiations with the Ministry of Labor, it became necessary for me to inform Sir David Shackleton that unless the workers and industries were free to adjust wages and working conditions amongst themselves, the sinister influence of officialism which kept on butting in would assuredly precipitate trade unionism, at any rate, into the rebellious ranks of the Clyde and Belfast movements."

CHICAGO RESULT TESTS LABOR VOTE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—The response the Chicago Labor Party receives at the polls today, when it runs the first organized labor candidate on a Labor ticket in a major election in this period, constitutes, perhaps, the most interesting feature of Chicago's hard-fought mayoralty election. The Labor Party has leaned toward the Socialist point of view, and what its effect on the Socialist Party, which also has its list of candidates, will be, is regarded as one of the significant phases of the balloting. An indication of this step from conservative labor lines was the "one-day strike" called for by party executives in order to man the polls in behalf of the Labor ticket. It was simply a call for union men who could quit work for the day.

As campaigning closed here Monday night between the major candidates, it looked like a close race between Mayor William Hale Thompson, running on the Republican ticket, and Robert M. Sweitzer, the Democratic nominee. Maclay Hoyne, state's attorney, an independent non-partisan candidate, did not appear sufficiently strong to win. The last days of the campaign were unusually lively.

The wet and dry issue is also to be voted on.

REPORT REGARDING ITALIANS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—That people in general in Italy and the working class in particular, are satisfied, and not restless and uneasy, is asserted by the Italian Bureau of Information, which announces receipt of a cable to that effect. The bureau reports that according to an agreement between representatives of metal workers and the Federation of Labor, weekly working hours have been reduced from 72 to 48.

RATES FOR DISCHARGED MEN

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The government is not entitled to reduced transportation rates from "land-grant" railroads for discharged, retired or furloughed soldiers, military prisoners or applicants for army enlistment, the Supreme Court has decided in sustaining claims of the Union Pacific Railroad for payments at rates charged the general public. A decision of the Court of Claims that such men are not "troops" entitled to the reduced fare was affirmed.

LABOR MEETING IN BUENOS AIRES

Pan-American Socialist Conference Planned for April 26, to Promote Amalgamation of Socialist and Labor Organizations

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CRISTOBAL, Canal Zone—The Pan-American Socialist Conference, to be held in Buenos Aires, Argentina, on April 26, is intended to promote the amalgamation of all the Socialist and labor organizations into one body. The participation of all the American countries, North and South, is being urged by the organizers. In South America the relations between the Socialist and labor organizations is much closer than in the United States—in fact, they are almost the same thing south of the Rio Grande. This conference was to have been held in January, but it was postponed because of conditions brought about as a consequence of the general strike in Buenos Aires. The promoters say that this postponement was fortunate, as it will enable them to get together a much larger representation of the Socialist and labor elements.

A strong effort is being made from Buenos Aires to invigorate the Socialist movement in some South and Central American countries where the party is not strong at present, notably in Colombia. Wherever the agricultural industries strongly predominate, socialism is relatively weak. But there has been a strong effort of late years to include farm laborers and small farmers in the ranks of the Socialist organizations. As it is from these that most of the revolutionary movements spring, they are much more susceptible to influence than the same classes in Europe and the United States.

The Buenos Aires conference is openly planned to be for direct political purposes. It is intended to strengthen the purpose of the Socialists in South and Central America to overthrow existing governments, and to set up new régimes, modeled to a large extent upon the Russian plan. There is hardly any doubt that Lenin furnished money to help in the recent outbreaks in Buenos Aires, and Russians are now traveling freely throughout South America. The movement is strongest in Argentina, Chile and Peru, and weakest in Brazil and Colombia. It has an organ, "La Vanguardia," published in Buenos Aires, and circulating widely over the continent. There is also a steady stream of Socialist literature pouring into South America, originating at Barcelona, Spain. It is unfortunate that the cheap literature for the common people in South and Central America should so often be vicious in morals or red radical in politics. Good cheap literature ought to be put on the markets there.

APPEAL TO EMPLOYERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Lieut.-Col. Theodore Roosevelt and Arthur Woods, assistant to the Secretary of War, have appealed to employers and civic organizations throughout the country

to cooperate with the government in providing employment for returned soldiers. "They don't want to be patronized," said Mr. Woods, "they don't want charity. They want a chance to fit themselves into the scheme of life so that they can count on doing something worth while."

LABOR UNREST IN SPAIN DEVELOPS

General Strike at Barcelona and Valencia Threatens to Spread to Seville and Elsewhere

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

MADRID, Spain (Monday)—Although there is comparative tranquillity at Barcelona and Madrid, the situation is most serious and highly charged with possibility. At Barcelona the strike is general, and there are extraordinary scenes. In Madrid the danger of a general strike seems less. The Duke de Tovar, the Premier's brother, and well known for his interest in, and influence with, the working classes, has been to Casa del Pueblo to offer his services as an intermediary.

The Count de Romanones says the situation is certainly serious, since there is a general strike at Barcelona and Valencia, and the same thing is threatened in several quarters, particularly Seville. But at the same time the danger should not be exaggerated, and the government is prepared to face the events and act with vigor. There is a general opinion that the government will modify the policy it previously adopted to terminate the strike at Barcelona, and will no longer treat with syndicalists on the same lines as before.

PLACES FOUND FOR GIRLS AND WOMEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Girls and women who are being discharged as industries and government departments which were engaged in war operations close are especially interested in the continued existence of the women's division of the United States Government employment service in this city. Although the women's division has been curtailed by the failure of Congress to appropriate funds for the employment service, it is hoped to do much effective work in finding work for the applicants until the new Congress can act. Nearly 200 applied to the office at 128 Federal Street on Monday for positions and a large percentage was placed, but at lower compensation than was paid during the war. Employers are cooperating with the office as during the war, and shortly the demand for workers at summer resorts will be felt.

TRADE UNIONS TO OPEN A COLLEGE

New Educational Institution in Boston, Massachusetts, to Have Many University Leaders on Staff of Instructors

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—"In order to make directly accessible to working men and working women the study of subjects which will further the progress of organized labor," the Trade Union College organized by the Boston Central Labor Union will open its career on Monday evening, April 7, at the High School of Practical Arts.

Although the new educational institution is properly designated as a college, it has few if any of the traditional features which the public is accustomed to associate with colleges. There are no examinations for entrance nor apparently are there any preliminary requirements such as a diploma from a public high school. The college starts upon its work without special funds and with no building of its own. There are no ceremonies in connection with any of its functions.

Shorn of all unnecessary adjuncts the new labor college is simply a combination of lecture courses to be conducted by leaders in their line, professors and instructors from Harvard and other universities and technical schools, and open to all trade unionists of the American Federation of Labor and members of their immediate families for the nominal sum of \$2.50 for each course. Incidentally there will be periods of study and discussion.

Among the subjects to be taken up in the spring term are English, labor organization, law, government, economics, and physics. The list of instructors contains names well known in educational circles everywhere. It includes: Roscoe Pound, Ph.D., LL.D., dean of the Harvard Law School; Irving Fisher, Ph.D., professor of political economy, Yale University; William Z. Ripley, Ph.D., professor of economics, Harvard University; Alfred Dwight Sheffield, A.M., assistant professor of rhetoric and composition, Wellesley College; James MacKay, S.B., lecturer on political engineering; Sara Stites, Ph.D., head of department of economics, Simmons College; Felix Frankfurter, A.B., LL.B., formerly chairman War Labor Policies Board; R. F. Alfred Hoernle, M.A., B.Sc., assistant professor of philosophy, Harvard University; Horace M. Kallen, Ph.D., professor of philosophy, New School of Social Research, New York City; Henry W. L. Dana, Ph.D., formerly assistant professor of comparative literature, Columbia University; George Nasmyth, Ph.D., formerly lec-

turer on political economy, Cornell University; Zechariah Chafetz, A.B., LL.B., assistant professor of law, Harvard University; Samuel Eliot Morrison, Ph.D., lecturer on history, Harvard University; Francis Bowes Sayre, A.B., LL.B., lecturer on constitutional and international law, Harvard University; Harold J. Laski, lecturer on history and government, Harvard University; Arthur Fisher, A.B., formerly with the industrial relations division, United States Shipping Board; Herbert Pels, A.B., tutor in economics, Harvard University.

The management of the new institution is in the hands of a committee consisting largely of representatives of various labor unions. The various courses are to contain 10 lectures in each course and to continue for 10 weeks. Applicants may enroll for as many courses as they desire to take. A larger program is to be planned for courses to begin next October.

MINE WORKERS NOT TO AID MOONEY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

INDIANAPOLIS, Indiana—An announcement is made in the current issue of the United Mine Workers Journal that the United Mine Workers of America, with a membership of approximately 500,000, will not participate in any general strike on July 4 in behalf of Thomas Mooney, as planned by the recent so-called Labor conference at Chicago. A committee on the Mooney matter was appointed by the International Executive Board of the union, and this committee's report, which has been adopted by the board, takes the position that while the miners are in favor of justice to Mooney, the United Mine Workers were not represented at the Chicago meeting, which, it is pointed out, was not called by the American Federation of Labor, and that therefore the miners are in no way bound by the action of the Chicago meeting.

The fact that the United Mine Workers of America, the largest labor organization in America, has refused to participate in the proposed strike, is taken here as an indication that the plan for tying up the industries of the country will fail.

BOATMEN TO RETURN TO WORK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Due to settlement with private boat owners, from 2500 to 3000 tidewater boatmen are expected to return to work immediately, many to be employed upon privately-owned barges which are to be towed by tugs of the Railroad Administration or by those of independent owners who have settled with the marine workers' affiliation under the Railroad Administration terms. This means that enough privately-owned barges have been released to keep the public service corporations supplied with coal.

WORKMEN HAVE REPRESENTATION

New System of Cooperation Adopted by Inland Steel Company Proves Satisfactory

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Closer cooperation between labor and capital will be a benefit to both, and to the public, in the opinion of P. D. Block, vice-president of the Inland Steel Company of Indiana Harbor, Indiana. This company, which employs 6500 men in its two plants, has for the last five years paid bonuses to its workmen and last January put into operation in its shops a system of cooperation between the management and the employees which gives the men in the service of the company representation in matters affecting their relations with the company.

The foreword in a pamphlet which sets forth the plan of representation of employees states its purpose to be, "to provide effective communication and means of contact between the management and the men on matters pertaining to industrial relations, and to insure justice, maintain tranquility and promote the general welfare."

"There has been a desire on both the part of capital and labor to get in closer contact and discuss things," said Mr. Block to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor in commenting on the new relations established between employer and employee in the company's plant. "Closer cooperation means that the men will get relatively more in the future than they have in the past. A plan which brings better fellowship between the management and the employees will react favorably on production."

The employees accepted the plan enthusiastically and have elected their committees. Mr. Block stated, and a different feeling prevails. The company makes no attempt to prevent the affiliation of its men with labor unions.

GREAT LAKES MEN TO STRIKE

BUFFALO, New York—Unions claiming a membership on the Great Lakes of 5000 and having to do with drilling and dredging operations have decided to strike today for an eight-hour day and a 15 per cent increase in wages. The organizations affected are all affiliated with the International Longshoremen's Union.

JAMAICA TO ISSUE PAPER MONEY

KINGSTON, Jamaica—The Jamaica Government has decided to issue its own paper money to the amount of \$75,000. The Governor will leave soon for London, where he will confer with the British Government authorities relative to a loan of £1,000,000 to defray the expense of carrying out projected enterprises on the island.



BOSTON



\$14

Women's new Georgette and taffeta dresses \$14

Where else would you expect to find them but in the women's lower price shop—no dresses in this particular shop except for women, and none over \$14?

Colors are taupe, blue and black. Blouse and top of tunic are embroidered Georgette; underskirt is taffeta—especially becoming to smaller women. Sketched.

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Washington St. at Summer, Boston, Mass.

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Don't risk the uncertainty of unknown, inferior mixtures. Buy So-Co-ny for reliability.

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STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW YORK

PRESBYTERIANS OPPOSE BREWERS

Campaign Begun Against Invasion of Foreign Fields by United States Liquor Interests—Plan to Make Europe Dry

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—To combat the invasion of foreign mission fields by the liquor interests, the Presbyterian Church in the United States is appropriating funds and sending special field workers into many lands.

The New Era movement of the church is aroused to what it considers a menace to the people of the Orient, and fears that the brewers and distillers have particular designs on China, India and other countries where missions have been making headway. The church's Board of Temperance will also continue its activities in the United States against nullification of the prohibition amendment, and will also resist invasion of the foreign field by the liquor traffic forces.

Temperance leaders of the church, according to an announcement, are already planning a campaign to make Europe dry. They will seek to awaken public sentiment against the shipping of grains from the United States to England for alcoholic purposes. The Rev. Charles Scanlon of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, general secretary of the Board of Temperance, is in Europe aiding in the perfection of plans for a world-wide prohibition campaign. He represents both the Presbyterian church and the International Prohibition Confederation, and is incidentally promoting European interest in the anti-alcohol congress to be held in Washington next September.

Daniel A. Poling, Dr. D. L. Colvin and Capt. Edward Pace Garrison are also abroad for this movement, and Dr. W. J. Johnson is campaigning for prohibition in Cuba, Panama and South America. Dr. William B. Allison is conducting a special prohibition drive in Guatemala. A publicity campaign, using literature in the native language, is also being directed in Korea, Siam and Japan. In addition to its program at home, the board has appropriated \$50,000 for emergency needs in its temperance work abroad. The church will also join in an intensive movement in the city of Mexico directed against the liquor traffic, gambling, cock fighting and bull fighting.

INDIAN UPRISING IN ARGENTINA REPORTED

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina.—A general American Indian uprising in Formosa Province is reported. One tribe has sacked the fort at Yunka, killing the garrison of two non-commissioned officers and 15 soldiers. The Indians escaped, taking horses, munitions, and supplies from the fort.

National troops are being hurried to the Province. Many settlements have been attacked by the outlaws.

The Province of Formosa is in the northeastern part of Argentina and is bounded on three sides by the Paraguay, Pilcomayo and Bermejo rivers. It is a forest-covered plain, sparsely settled, having a population of 5589 in 1909.

SCHOOL PRINCIPALS HOLD A CONFERENCE

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Public school principals of Massachusetts held a conference at the State House recently under the auspices of the State Board of Education. Frank V. Thompson, superintendent of schools in Boston, in a discussion of the question of college requirements, said that boys of average ability must be given a chance to assimilate a higher education, and unless the private institutions give it to them society will find it necessary for its own protection, to establish a state university for their instruction.

Milo H. Stuart, principal of the Arsenal Technical School of Indianapolis, described the plan under which the higher institutions of learning in 18 states of the Middle West cooperate

in giving advanced education, and said that after a trial of 25 years the system has amply justified itself. Frank H. Wright, Deputy Commissioner of Education in Massachusetts, also told of the success which has attended the western plan, and urged the adoption of some similar plan here. The chief objection to it, he said, will come from those who look upon it as an interference with home rule, but he was certain that its advantages will far outweigh such an objection.

MR. TAFT URGES PEACE GUARANTY

Former President Objects to the Elimination of Provisions in Article X of Peace Covenant

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

ATLANTA, Georgia.—Complete disagreement with the proposal made by Charles E. Hughes, in his speech before the Union League Club in New York last Wednesday afternoon, that the guaranty of Article X be omitted from the covenant of the League of Nations, was expressed by William Howard Taft, former President, in a press interview during a few hours' visit to Atlanta. Mr. Taft also voiced hopefulness that the amendments being made to the covenant "will reconcile us all to a league among nations."

Referring to Article X, he declared it a most important element of the proposed constitution of a League of Nations, in that it provides for mutual undertaking against the spirit of conquest. It provides, he said, a guaranty against future warfare until such time as the league took the first steps for a peaceful adjudication of any disputes that might arise between the member nations. He continued: "This article covers one of four important steps for lasting peace among the nations. The first is the limitation of armaments, the second a guaranty against the spirit of conquest, the third for nations not to go to war until the league has made efforts for peaceable settlement, and the fourth for open diplomacy."

Samuel Untermyer's Views

New York Lawyer Thinks Draft Does Not Interfere With Monroe Doctrine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—That there should be provision for self-determination in the League of Nations covenant is the opinion of Samuel Untermyer, lawyer, as expressed before the Institutional Synagogue here. If Ireland, India and Canada should insist upon their independence, he says, "it ought not to be made obligatory upon other nations to forcibly suppress that ambition."

Mr. Untermyer thinks the present draft does not interfere with the Monroe Doctrine, but he says this should be placed beyond all doubt, since there are many others who hold the opposite view. In arranging for mandatories, he thinks there should be no compulsion of any nation to act as one; that the mandatories of the western hemisphere should be nations in that hemisphere, and those in the eastern hemisphere, nations in that hemisphere. He believes there should be no limit to the covenant, and an opportunity to retire from it after reasonable notice.

Senator Reed to Speak

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—James A. Reed, Senator from Missouri, will speak before the Chicago Association of Commerce today on the announced subject, "Why I Oppose the League of Nations." G. M. Hitchcock, Senator from Nebraska, former chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, addressed the same body last week for the league.

TRANSFER OF RADIO SCHOOL

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The largest radio school in the world, now at Harvard University, will be transferred to the navy's Great Lakes Training Station, Chicago, about April 15. The school now comprises nearly 4000 in its student rolls. It grew to this size from a beginning of 15 students at the outbreak of the war.

FOOD SUPPLIED TO PREVENT ANARCHY

Humanitarian Reasons Not Alone the Grounds of Relief Given to Enemy Countries—Aid Sent on Commercial Basis

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—All the food that has thus far been sent into the enemy countries has been furnished on a commercial basis, being paid for partly by shipping released for allied use and partly by money deposited for the purpose in advance, according to a statement issued by the American Relief Administration, of which Herbert Hoover is director-general. The statement was designed to make clear the fact that the decision to send food into Germany and Austria was made by the Allied Council of Supply and Relief, and was not a decision of Mr. Hoover or the American Relief Administration.

The Supreme Council of Supply and Relief is composed of representatives of the United States, England, France and Italy, and it is charged with the duty under direction of the Supreme War Council of determining the general policy of European relief work, first taking into account the needs of the Allies and neutral countries, and of deciding measures for its execution. Mr. Hoover, as director-general, is assisted by a permanent committee of the council, representing each of the four governments, and has charge of the distribution of the food, but all relief and supplies, as well as all decisions, are in the name and on the behalf of the four associated governments.

Food is being sent into the enemy countries not alone for humanitarian reasons, but because it is felt that the alleviation of distress and hunger is one of the surest means of preventing the spread of anarchy. Supply depots have been established at convenient ports and are kept constantly replenished as drawn upon by requisitions from the Supreme Council. The Food Administration Grain Corporation has expanded its organization to include agents at all the ports and has kept a continual flow of American foodstuffs into these depots.

The American Relief Administration also draws its emergency food requirements from the grain corporation's European stocks, in addition to arrangements for complete cargoes sent direct to distressed localities which the corporation also handles. The President specifically named the corporation as purchasing and shipping agent in his decree setting up the American Relief Administration.

PERSECUTION OF THE CHRISTIANS CONTINUES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Persian advice recently received by the American Committee for Relief in the Near East indicate that there has been no cessation of the persecution of Christians by Moslems.

The Azerbaijan Relief Committee at Teheran reports that 300 Armenian and 200 Syrian women at Khio have been forced to accept Muhammadanism; that at Salamis there are 171 absolutely destitute Christians; that 1000 Christians, the remnant of Urmia, have been furnished relief without personal supervision; that a great many Christian women and girls are captives in Persian Kurdistan; and that more than 300 villages in the Urmia-Salamis district are deserted, a great many being demolished by

the Muhammadans, who are continuing devastation. The report continues:

"Over 25,000 receive daily relief allowance at Tabriz, and thousands more are imploring help. Relief of Christian remnants, repatriation of scattered refugees, return of captives and reopening of Urmia as a relief center must depend upon assurance of safety, life, and property, which Persia seems unable to give. Rehabilitation needs enormous sums, but any expenditures for this purpose under the circumstances would be most probably lost because of constant disorders and impotent government."

Dr. Stanley White, secretary of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, declared before his departure for Asia Minor that the Persian Kurds had tried unsuccessfully to bring Persia into war on the side of the Central Powers. This was prevented, in Dr. White's opinion, only by the efforts of the American missionaries and relief workers in that country.

OFFICIAL DINNER TO BRIG.-GEN. C. H. COLE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—When Brig.-Gen. C. H. Cole, who arrived on the transport Aquitania at New York on Sunday, stepped from the train in Boston yesterday he received a warm welcome. General Edwards and his staff officially met General Cole at the station. He went immediately to the State House to pay an official call on the Governor. While there, General Cole expressed, both to the Governor and to the committee in charge of the reception, a wish to do everything possible in welcoming the Yankee Division. He will attend the daily meetings of the committee, and will deliver to the division as it is at the present time.

An official dinner to General Cole will be tendered by Governor Coolidge at the Copple-Plaza tonight. The list of invited guests is limited, containing the governors of five New England States, their aides, mayors of the Massachusetts cities, foreign consuls in Boston, Major-Generals McCain and Edwards, Rear Admiral Wood and members of the committee to welcome returning soldiers and sailors.

SPEAKERS TO EXPLAIN NATION LEAGUE PLAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—The League to Enforce Peace is mobilizing 34,000 volunteer speakers to explain the League of Nations plan to the people of the United States. About 3500 have already pledged a definite amount of service. The speakers are chosen from a list of those who proved their ability in such work during the war. About 5000 are labor union workers, about 8000 special lecturers and organizers of rural life, county Y. M. C. A. secretaries, and members of the extension divisions of universities and colleges. Several thousand are former four-minute men.

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NATIONAL SERVICE SUFFRAGE KEYNOTE

Resolutions Adopted by St. Louis Convention Favor League of Nations and Urge Establishment of Bureau of Education

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The first delegation of women who have been attending the jubilee convention of the National American Woman Suffrage Association in St. Louis, Missouri, returned here last evening, bringing with them the enthusiastic desire for national service which was the keynote of the convention.

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, the president, voiced it in her "Looking Forward" speech on Saturday. The organization, she said, had put all its energy during the past few years into conciliating both political parties in order to get suffrage, and was going to get behind measures that look to the future and to the permanent welfare of the nation.

Some of the resolutions which were adopted show thoroughly the sentiment of the convention accorded with this. They included the following: "Resolved, That a national department of education be established in Washington, with a Cabinet officer; "That the National American Woman Suffrage Association earnestly favors a League of Nations to secure a worldwide peace based upon the immutable principles of justice;

"That we urge our government to bring about the prompt redress of all legitimate grievances, as the removal of the sense of injustice is the surest safeguard against revolution by violence;

"That we call upon Congress to establish the women in industry service of the United States Department of Labor as a permanent woman's bureau."

In her address at the opening of the convention, Mrs. Catt had suggested that in commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of the national organization and the golden jubilee of the first grant of suffrage to women a League of Woman Voters be formed to "finish the fight," and to aid in the reconstruction of the nation—a league that shall be non-partisan and non-sectarian and consecrated to three chief aims:

1. To secure the final enfranchisement of every woman in the United States and to aid the women overseas;
2. To remove remaining legal disabilities against women in the codes and constitutions of the several states.

DECISION UPHELD IN GODSOL CASE

Defendant Contends That in Making Motor Truck Sales He Did Not Represent France

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The decision of the District of Columbia Supreme Court ordering discharge from custody on habeas corpus proceedings of Frank Godsol, a French citizen, whose extradition was sought by the French Government on a charge of making several millions in unauthorized profits on motor truck contracts, was upheld yesterday by the District Court of Appeals. In the defense it was asserted that there was nothing illegal in the profits.

Godsol served as a private in the French Army, coming to this country as an attaché of one of the French war missions. He was arrested on March 8, 1918, the French Embassy complaining reciting that he had been indicted in France and that as a measure to secure jurisdiction, the French military authorities had ordered him back to duty.

Godsol's contention was that he was an agent of an automobile company and collected commissions on sales of the company with the full knowledge of the French Government, and that he had not at any time represented France in dealings with the company. Chief Justice Smyth dissented.

BRITISH-CHILEAN TREATY

SANTIAGO, Chile.—The British Minister to Chile and the Chilean Foreign Minister have signed an arbitration treaty. It provides for a peace commission to solve difficulties which cannot be adjusted through diplomatic channels.

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FOREIGN OFFICES: London, Manchester, Birmingham, Cardiff, Glasgow, Paris

RESTORING ROADS IN GREAT BRITAIN

Grant of £10,000,000 to Be
Made for Work on the Roads
—Need of Ministry for
Roads and Railways Urged

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—Opposition to the proposed Ministry of Ways and Communications as at present constituted is growing, both inside and outside the Houses of Parliament, and those who are concerned with the use of the roads, as apart from railways, are much disturbed at the prospect of both being managed by the same authority.

A Parliamentary Road Transport Committee with a membership of over 100 has been formed in the House of Commons to look after the interests of road users. Mr. Joynton-Hicks being elected chairman, assisted by an executive committee. He is also chairman of the Automobile Association and vice-president of the Roads Improvement Association, and in the former capacity has been drawing public attention to the necessity for putting into operation as soon as possible the restoration of public roads in Great Britain, toward which object a grant of £10,000,000 is to be made from central funds. But the urgent question in connection with public roads at the moment is the constitution of the body which will eventually control them.

It is proposed by the government to create a new ministry which will have charge of all systems of communication in the country—roads, railways, and canals. Sir Eric Geddes, a minister with a long and successful career on the railways behind him, and one, according to the opponents of the scheme, who will naturally favor the railways, by inclination and training, at the expense of the roads, being the Minister-elect. Opposition to the scheme is being crystallized amongst business men in an organization, known as the standing joint committee of Mechanical Road Transport Associations, of which the honorary secretary, Capt. T. G. Bristow, recently discussed the whole subject of road transport with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. The joint committee represents an extensive body of business opinion, as it links in one federation the Commercial Motor Users Association, the London and Provincial Omnibus Owners Association, the National Motor Cyclists Fuel Union, the National Traction Engine Owners and Users Association, the Royal Agricultural Society of England, the Showmen's Guild, the Steam Cultivation Development Association, and the Furniture Warehousemen and Removers Association.

Opposing Interests

The body of which Captain Bristow is secretary is of opinion that users of roads for purposes of transport may not get full consideration under a minister with what might be termed railway antecedents, whoever he might be, and they have no reason for believing that Sir Eric Geddes' experience of organizing the railways behind the lines in France will lead him to forsake former leanings toward the system with which he has always been identified. They hope to be able to secure the retention of the Road Board, but if the government scheme has gone so far that it cannot be altered, they hope at least to insure that the Ministry of Ways and Communications is divided into three departments, dealing respectively with roads, railways, and canals. In that way, with a departmental head favorably inclined toward the upkeep of the roads; they hope to prevent their interests being neglected, as those of canals have been in the past.

Captain Bristow holds that the question at issue may be regarded as a contest between two systems with interests diametrically opposite and absolutely in competition with one another, that is to say, in regard to certain schemes which have been put forward to deal with the transport of agricultural produce to the markets. At the same time he makes it plain that the railways and commercial vehicles are quite capable of being used to the fullest advantage, each without detriment to the other, and all he desires is that fair play should be given to road users. He feels that the new scheme for laying down about 2000 miles of light railways, called agrails, is not only disadvantageous from the point of view of commercial motor transport, but is in general a waste of time and money compared with that method of transport. He is quite willing to see the 800 miles of light railways built for military purposes in France transferred to a suitable part of Great Britain as an experiment in the possibility of economically linking up agricultural areas in fairly flat country with the

main or branch lines which will carry the produce swiftly to a good market. Such a district as Lincolnshire Captain Bristow considers suitable for the experiment. He cannot see the wisdom, however, of putting down hundreds of miles of light railways at an estimated cost of £2500 per mile, when there will shortly be thousands of motor lorries available from the army.

Motor Traction Superior

The superiority of motor traction over railways, he says, is at least threefold. In the first place the gradient up which goods can be hauled by rail is very small compared with the hill-climbing capacity of the lorry. When hills are encountered in building the light railway, either cutting must be done, and the initial expense thereby increased, or else the line must go round the obstacle, thereby also increasing the cost of the undertaking and involving loss of time whenever a journey is made. Within limits the motor lorry suffers from none of these disadvantages. Roads are generally already available, and in any case are not so expensive to build as railways, and the gradient can be made steeper before cutting becomes necessary. In the second place agricultural work is mainly seasonal, and the building of light railways would involve a capital which would be less productive or even unproductive at one period of the year. If mechanical transport were used, the vehicles could easily be moved from one part of the country where they were not required to some other part where they were urgently needed. But the greatest argument in favor of a widespread system of petrol-driven vehicles in agricultural work is the saving of time and labor effected by cutting out one operation of filling and emptying between the farm and the main line.

In the use of the agrail or the light railway, some form of road transport is essential to bring the produce from the farm to the rail-head, which may be any distance up to three miles. The produce is loaded once at the farm, transhipped to the agrail at rail-head, and has again to be transhipped from the agrail to the main line. An examination of a map of the railway system of England and Wales shows that there is hardly any place above 20 miles from the nearest branch line, or even 15 miles. For the lorry, when once loaded up at the farm, to run the produce straight through to the branch line without the intermediary of the agrail would save a considerable amount of time which would otherwise be consumed in loading at the rail-head. The extension of distance for the lorry would be no more than an hour's run. All these advantages combined convince Captain Bristow of the superiority of this method of transport, and this is only one case where he considers national interests would be neglected if the control of roads were put into the hands of railwaymen.

TORONTO STREET-CAR TRAFFIC

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

TORONTO, Ontario—The Privy Council having granted the Toronto Railway Company leave to appeal against the judgment of the Ontario Railway and Municipal Board imposing a fine of \$24,000 upon the company for not obeying the order to provide 200 additional cars to relieve overcrowding and give a proper transportation service as called for under its agreement with the city, there is little probability that the congestion in street-car traffic here will be relieved before the expiration of the franchise in 1921. Lord Haldane, in announcing the decision, said that the case aroused very large questions of the very highest importance, and that the Attorney-General of the Dominion and the Province should be notified of the finding. The fine of \$24,000 was imposed on the application of the city for an order for more cars, which order was ignored by the company on the grounds that war conditions made it impossible to comply. The company appealed against the action of the Railway Board, but the Appellate Court refused to allow the appeal and sustained the order of the Railway Board.

Leave for further appeal was disallowed and application was made to the Privy Council for leave for appeal, and now that this has been granted the courts will have to decide on the validity of the act of the Legislature in conferring wider powers on the Railway and Municipal Board.

ECONOMIC COURSE IN NEW ZEALAND

Extension Classes for Employers
and Employees Are Found
Valuable at Otago University

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office
DUNEDIN, New Zealand—On the advice of its chancellor, the Rev. Andrew Cameron, the Otago University Council has approved a scheme for the establishing of university extension classes for the study of economic problems arising out of the war.

The measures initiated under these heads have been to a great extent completed, and the time has now arrived when the remainder of the board's work can be resumed by the department to which each function of the board is specially related. In dissolving the board, the government acknowledges the excellence of its work, and expresses its special indebtedness to the non-official members for their assistance rendered very often at great personal inconvenience.

"What I would like to see," continued the Archdeacon, "would be a careful series of studies of these problems by the best men we have. The difficulty today is that economic conclusions are simply taken as a watchword by political parties and are valued only for the purpose of political propaganda. I am certain that the two things must be kept apart."

"On the one hand there appears to be, on the part of the extreme Labor Party, a kind of suspicion that the teachers of economics are to some extent influenced by class feeling and sympathy with capital in all questions of industry. On the other hand, the government is inclined to be afraid of the Workers Educational Association movement, because of an impression that it has that the trend of the teaching is influenced by sympathy with the aspirations of Labor. That is the position now in New Zealand. In the North Island especially, the government is unduly timid with regard to the training of the worker in economic science, and the most extreme section of Labor is suspicious with respect to the enlightenment of the worker in all questions of industry. In both cases it is mistaken prejudice."

"I believe that the most hopeful feature for the future is the gradual training of our Labor leaders, and the most influential men in the unions, in the study of economic subjects. I have noticed in my own class that the presence of the employer in the class and the putting forward by him of some of his arguments has been of great service to the students. The mere fact that the employer has sat side by side with his men studying these problems and has taken his place with the men in the discussions that have followed, has been a valuable element in the gradual formation of a broader public opinion with regard to these questions. I am certain it has brought about a better understanding and a deeper sympathy between the employee and the employer."

TRANSPORT BOARD ABOLISHED IN INDIA

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in India

CALCUTTA, India—The government of India, in the course of a resolution, announces the abolition of the central transport and foodstuffs board with effect from the New Year, in consequence of the heavy demands for food grains made upon India by the United Kingdom and the allied nations, combined with the difficulty of railway transport in India caused by the exigencies of the war. One of the main functions of the board since its inception has been to collect information regarding the stocks and requirements of food grains and fodder in the different provinces and states of India, and to advise as to the distribution of available supplies from exporting to importing provinces in the most efficient and economical manner. With these objects in view, a conference of directors of civil supplies, railway officers, and others was held at Nagpur in August, and a second conference at Delhi in October. Before the latter conference assembled, however, the continued and widespread failure of

the monsoon had given rise to so critical a situation over the greater part of India that the government found it necessary to restrict the export of wheat to all destinations except Mesopotamia; to control the export of rice; and to substitute for a purely advisory board an executive officer with extensive powers. The consequent appointment of a foodstuffs commissioner relieved the board of its functions relating to the distribution of food grains.

The remaining functions of the board may be summarized as measures to stimulate the production of food grains, the distribution of fodder, the registration of animal and mechanical transport, and the supply of seeds, cattle and agricultural machinery to Mesopotamia and other theaters of war. The measures initiated under these heads have been to a great extent completed, and the time has now arrived when the remainder of the board's work can be resumed by the department to which each function of the board is specially related. In dissolving the board, the government acknowledges the excellence of its work, and expresses its special indebtedness to the non-official members for their assistance rendered very often at great personal inconvenience.

HOLLAND AND ITS OVERSEAS IMPORTS

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in Holland

THE HAGUE, Holland—In view of the pressure exercised by the Dutch press for the release of overseas trade from all trammels, the Foreign Department states that, since the conclusion of the armistice, the blockade of the Central Powers has been unchanged. It is not applied to neutral countries, but practice has proved that, unless a neutral power had made special arrangements with the associated governments, it is cut off from all overseas imports. An agreement was entered into between the Netherlands and the associated governments in November, 1918. As a result of the blockade stipulations, the associated powers only allow the import of articles destined for home consumption. The associated powers hold that the only guarantee that goods are solely intended for home consumption consists in the fact that they are addressed to the Netherlands Overseas Trust. It was, therefore, stipulated in the London agreement that facilities would only be granted for imports addressed to that organization. So long as the blockade has not been raised or replaced by some other system, overseas imports will have to remain under the control of the N. O. T.

There is another impediment to trade. In order to prevent inflation of the prices of articles of which there is or presumably will be a world shortage, and to enable a fair world distribution, the associated powers have instituted various commissions. By the London agreement the Netherlands Government has consented to import only those goods which have been centralized under a commission by the intermediary or with the approval of those organizations. Should the Netherlands or her colonies be themselves producers of such articles under control, Dutch representatives would sit on the respective commissions. At the present moment commissions are in existence for grain and grain products, Chile saltpetre and oils, fats, and oleaginous seeds. As Holland produces many oleaginous products, she is represented on the last commission by Mr. F. B. S. Jacob, commercial attaché at the Netherlands Legation in London.

LIQUOR TRAFFIC IN AFRICAN COLONIES

British Statesmen and Liverpool
Merchants Express Themselves
as Favoring Prohibition in
Regard to Nigeria

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LIVERPOOL, England—At the present time when all the world is turning away from war and its resultant activities to reconstruction, and normal conditions of trade, the question as to the advisability of renewing the liquor traffic with the British colonies is being brought prominently before the public.

Mr. Walter Long, then Secretary of State for the Colonies, speaking of the West African liquor trade a few weeks ago, said: "Some time ago I made up my mind that it would be my duty to advise the representatives of the British Government at the Peace Conference to propose on our initiative the abolition of the liquor traffic in West Africa. We ought to put an end to this traffic for it certainly has been conducive to great evil and great misfortune."

Before the war, in the year 1913, Nigeria imported 1,800,000 gallons of alcohol. In the years 1915 and 1916 together not three quarters of that quantity was imported. The revenue derived from spirits in that year (1913) was £1,140,000, and from all other imports combined it was only £385,000. These spirits were mostly produced in Germany. None, or very little was produced in the British Empire or in the countries of her allies, although perhaps 50 per cent was handled by British merchants, and carried in British ships. So it will be seen that wherever she carried her kilt, Germany invariably enriched herself not only at the expense, in this case of the British Nation, but at the expense of the morality of the natives of the British colonies. That this is clearly seen is shown by the statement of the Governor-General (Sir F. Lugard) in his address to the Nigerian Council.

"I invite this council," he said, "to record its judgment that it would be to the great benefit of the industries of the Empire if these imports were replaced by others which emanate from our own country. I will go further and add (though I am no extremist in this matter) that it would also be to the benefit of Nigeria if these foreign imports of spirits were replaced by articles of more value to the people of this country, articles more calculated to raise the standard of life and comfort and to increase the output of the industries from

which they derive their wealth, agricultural and industrial implements and tools, textiles, articles of household use, carts, motor vans, bicycles, and even salt and like necessities."

It has been suggested that if the import of spirits were decreased the palm trees would be severely tapped for palm wine, and the export of palm produce would suffer. As a matter of fact the decrease of spirits has not had that effect. In order to meet the deficiency in the revenue obtained from spirits, funds were being raised by the imposition of export duties on palm oil, kernels, and cocoa.

Sir F. Lugard was recently in Liverpool, and a conference was held of the Liverpool merchants. The meeting was private, but The Christian Science Monitor representative understands that the merchants were in favor of greatly lessening the trade, if not of absolute prohibition.

FRANCE'S OFFICIAL MUSEUM OF WAR

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—The war has endowed Paris with several new museums; there is first of all the Museum of the War, donated by its founders, M. and Mme. Henri Leblanc to the French state; then there is the Panorama of the War, due to the initiative of M. Pierre Carrier-Belleuse—a fine temple of modern hero-worship. The Musée de l'Armée has also been considerably enriched by trophies of the recent prodigious campaign of the French armies, and the Museum of Aviation, recently inaugurated at the Trocadero, brings to remembrance the exploits of such "aces" as Guynemer, Fonck, and Nungesser.

And now yet another museum is shortly to be opened in Paris, or rather the Official Museum of the War is to be endowed with a special section, dedicated to the efforts of the women in the great war. Mme. Louise Paure Pavier, a writer of much talent and feeling, is responsible for this interesting initiative, and Messrs. Labourer and Duzy, two well-known artists of excessively modern tendencies, have been officially chosen to organize it.

Thus the great and noble effort of women during the world war will be

recorded and will be adequately illustrated by examples drawn from all the realms of feminine activity during the last four years. It is said that an important part of the museum will be devoted to the Red Cross nurses of the allied nations, whose untiring devotion and magnificent abnegation form one of the great moral lessons to be derived from the war.

There is to be a hall dedicated to "Feminine Heroism," in which the figures of Edith Cavell, Mme. Caumont Baccara, Mme. Andrieux, and many others will serve to remind one of the heroic spirit which animated these women. Another part of the museum will no doubt be devoted to the war work of the Queen of England, the Queen of the Belgians, Mme. Poincaré, and the wives of other notabilities of the Entente. The great feminine relief organizations of all kinds—the great feminine war labor associations—the work of women artists, writers, and speakers who traveled ceaselessly to further the cause of the Entente, will all be represented in this museum, which will also have quite an important section devoted to fashions and feminine art during the war, the delightful fancies, such as Terri and Suzel, Nénette and Rintintin, the sugar box or the bread card case, and other "objets de Paris," will be classified and will remind future generations that, even in the midst of the gravest moments of history, feminine preoccupations were occasionally quite refreshingly trivial.

The photographic section will perhaps form the most interesting part of this museum, which promises to be most successful. Thousands of pictures will evoke the prodigious effort of the women of the great war in their most diverse spheres of activity—from the munition worker to the land-girl, from the Red Cross nurse to the motor driver, covering all the patriotic occupations in which women revealed their astonishing capacities.

The War Museum of Women—the date of its official inauguration had not yet been fixed—will no doubt show many women who did their "bit" as a matter of course, the greatness of the common task accomplished, and will perhaps still further develop that spirit of feminine solidarity which, if rightly directed, may prove one of the great benefits humanity will have derived from the war.



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BIG POWER SCHEME
IN NEW ZEALAND

Three National Schemes of Hydro-Electric Power in North Island Would Supply Every Householder on Island

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from the Australasian News Office

WELLINGTON, N. Z.—In spite of the huge war burden she is now carrying, the Dominion is considering a hydro-electric system for the North Island which will cost more than £7,000,000 and supply power to every householder in the North Island and to every industry on the island, yet suffice for the electrification of the main railway line and light railways. The report of the chief electrical engineer, Mr. Parry, which has been laid on the table of the House of Representatives, provides for the development of three national schemes of hydro-electric power in North Island, requiring 10 years for completion, at a cost which would be covered in seven years by the saving in coal alone. The estimates are:

| Generating Stations | Total Cost per Station |
|---------------------|------------------------|
| Waikaremoa | £1,200,000 |
| Waikaremoa | £1,200,000 |
| Waikaremoa | £1,200,000 |
| Waikaremoa | £1,200,000 |
| Waikaremoa | £1,200,000 |
| Waikaremoa | £1,200,000 |
| Waikaremoa | £1,200,000 |
| Waikaremoa | £1,200,000 |
| Waikaremoa | £1,200,000 |
| Waikaremoa | £1,200,000 |

The transmission lines, main substations, distribution lines, and secondary substations are estimated at £4,720,048; interest during construction at £271,371; assistance to local authorities and power users at £100,000; and working capital at £150,000. With the estimate of £2,042,721 above, this makes a grand total of £7,303,042, or £45.63 per horsepower. It is intended to arrange for the progress of the scheme in such a way that Auckland, in the north of the North Island, and Wellington, in the south, will receive a simultaneous supply of power.

Gradual Development of Plan

Sir Joseph Ward, the treasurer, pointed out in the House that it was not possible to put all the schemes in hand immediately. In the next five years at least, £20,000,000 would be needed for railway construction, while the repatriation of the troops would mean the expenditure of from £10,000,000 to £15,000,000. In addition, unpaid war charges for the financial year would represent £19,000,000. He said that New Zealand had been borrowing at the rate of £17,000,000 a year while the war lasted, and that the net indebtedness had now risen to the enormous sum of £145,868,450, on which the annual charges were £6,838,622. He anticipated that in three or four years the national indebtedness would have reached £200,000,000.

The cost of electrifying the North Island, as outlined, will probably be covered by an appropriation bill, which will provide for the full amount, allowing it to be spent as required. Meanwhile, the provision of £150,000 has been made to cover the preliminary work.

The Mangahao power station is declared by Mr. Parry to be ideally situated for the supply of the Wellington district, as it is within a few miles of the center of gravity of the load. Lake Waikaremoa is also very favorably situated for the supply of the East Coast District. For the Auckland and Main Trunk district supply, and for the bulk of the Taranaki supply, the Arapuni Gorge has been selected, provided the construction of a big dam is found possible. If not, the Araratia Rapids on the Waikato River will provide power.

Methods of Transmission

The main transmission lines will be of the suspension type, carried mainly on ironbark poles, with steel towers where necessary. From the main substations, lines will radiate out to smaller low-tension sub-stations and pole transformer sub-stations, supplying the local authorities and large power users. Probably the local authorities will borrow from London, by permission of the New Zealand Government, in order to rectify quickly their particular supply area. The government may assist smaller licensees, or manufacturers desiring to install electrical plant, by short-period loans.

In predicting that the North Island hydro-electric scheme would prove a success financially, the chief electrical engineer was able to point to the Lake Coleridge works, and in addition was assisted by a comparison with the cost of obtaining the proposed power by a steam plant. Mr. Parry estimates the capital charges for interest, depreciation and sinking fund at 14 per cent, or £547,728 a year, and working expenses at a maximum of £300,000 a year, which makes a total yearly expenditure of £847,728, requiring an average return of 4.5 per cent.

power of maximum load. Last year's return on the Lake Coleridge scheme amounted to 4.5 per horsepower a year. With this new scheme it is estimated that 4.6 per horsepower should easily be obtained. The estimated capital expenditure of £45.63 per horsepower of plant is also less than the present implicit expenditure upon the Lake Coleridge undertaking, which is about £50 per horsepower, yet the success of the latter is already assured. Again, if a steam plant were used to obtain the required power, the cost of coal would be £1,000,000 a year, at the rate of £1 a ton, representing in seven years at 24 per cent a sum slightly in excess of the capital required under the hydro-electric scheme.

Reference has been made to the Lake Coleridge scheme. In 1908 the sole right to use the water power of the Dominion was vested in the government, and in 1910 the Aid to Water-Power Act empowered the State to establish hydro-electric supply installations. Lake Coleridge, in the Southern Alps, 70 miles west of Christchurch (South Island) was the first plant to be put in operation under the new act. It was designed for a capacity of 12,000 kilowatts (16,000 horsepower), but can be extended up to 58,000 horsepower. Up to March 31, 1918, it had cost £321,097 and the additional cost of completing the 16,000 horsepower scheme will be £375,000. The plant serves a population of more than 110,000, including the Christchurch city council and the tramway board, freezing works, dairy factories, flour mills, woolen mills, and other industries. The city council's charges for reticulating are, for power, 1½d. (3 cents) a unit for small units, and a penny (2 cents) a unit thereafter, and special rates ranging from one-sixth of a penny a unit for special contracts; for light, 6d. a unit, flat rate, or 8d. a unit for 40 hours of maximum demand and one penny a unit thereafter.

The Official Year Book of New Zealand shows that there are many comparatively small hydro-electric schemes in operation in New Zealand, used in connection with mining (Auckland and Westland) Electric Supply (Auckland South, Taranaki, Westland, Canterbury and Otago) and Freezing Works (Southland).

BRITISH FARMERS AND CORN PRODUCTION ACT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The questions of an extension of the Corn Production Bill and the fixing of a minimum price for production were discussed at a meeting of the Federation of Executive War Agricultural Committees at the Surveyors Institution, Westminster.

The Durham executive committee forwarded a resolution urging upon the Board of Agriculture the necessity of at once calling upon the government to extend the life of the Corn Production Act for a further period of at least 10 years in order to relieve the agriculturist of the great fear that the moment the country found itself in a position to import foodstuffs, agriculture and agriculturists would be dropped without any consideration for those who had striven their best to make the country as near self-supporting as possible, and they would be left to make the best they could of a lot of impoverished arable land and to face a problem which would spell absolute ruin for many.

The Somerset executive committee were of the opinion that the minimum prices fixed by the Corn Production Act were not sufficient to induce farmers to grow corn, and proposed that the best method to secure a large tillage area would be to encourage farmers by fixing such a minimum for the next three or four years as would be sufficient guarantee to them that their expenditure would be recouped. A resolution on similar lines was sent up by the Northamptonshire committee.

Mr. Baker (Somerset) said that to pass such resolutions would be one of the worst things they could possibly do. The voting power was in the hands of the working people and they would say at once that agriculturists were trying to do what they could for themselves without thinking of other people.

A Durham representative, in supporting the resolution, said it had the support of the North Eastern Federation. Speaking of the difficulties with which farmers were faced, he asked if it would be possible for farmers to produce potatoes next year at anything like the present price. They were now paying women 5d. an hour who were worth about 1½d.

Mr. Edwards (Anglesey) said that it would be unwise to pass such resolutions. Their adoption would result in adding to the land value, and the

position of the tenant farmer would be no better than at present.

Lord Selborne, chairman, said they wanted the whole country and especially those in the towns, to understand that there were two alternatives before them and they could not have both. If they wanted a permanent increase in plow land and a great increase in the rural population and that the rural population should be paid a high wage, then it would be absolutely necessary for them to see that the farmer received a fair profit on the cost of production. If they were not prepared to see that the farmer got such fair profit, then they must make up their minds to all the land plowed up going down to grass again and a great deal more and not only would there be no increase in the rural population but a decrease. The question of a sliding scale, he said, was one of extreme difficulty and complexity, and must be decided on the whole cost of production and not only on labor.

After further discussion it was agreed that the resolutions should be referred to the executive of the federation with instructions to bring forward a resolution at the next meeting.

COMING VICTORY
FETES IN FRANCE

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—Mr. Lafferre, Minister of Public Instruction, recently presided at the first meeting of the commission of the Fêtes de la Victoire which took place in the Ministry of Fine Arts, Rue de Valois. The administration of the Beaux Arts had tried to suppress discussion by forming a secret committee charged with the task of elaborating a considerable number of projects which the commission would not have time to study, and which it was hoped would be accepted as a whole. This maneuver, however, has not succeeded.

Quite a little oratorical joust took place between Messrs. Maurice Faure, Senator and former Minister; Clément-Jaquin, "homme de lettres"; Bonnier, architect of the government and of the City of Paris; Deville, president of the commission of fine arts; and Léon Bérard, former Undersecretary of State for Fine Arts.

Mr. Maurice Faure called attention to the necessity for giving the provinces a say in these festivities. Messrs. Clément-Jaquin and Bonnier insisted upon deciding the conditions and site for these fêtes, and Mr. Léon Bérard regretted that the government had not taken the initiative of drawing up a decisive program. In coming to preside over this commission which he himself had summoned, the minister, it was urged, should have proposed a definite project, thus sweeping aside all wild and impossible plans; and the commission could have set to work in a methodical way and have been able to arrive at useful decisions concerning the two essential parts of a fête of this character. These two parts consist in the proper scenic effect and a procession. The scenic effect can be put aside for the moment, as it is inevitable that the warlike note will be predominant. Of what, however, will the procession consist?

A HOUSING SUGGESTION

LONDON, England.—A branch of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners makes the proposal that the government should intrust the National Federation of Building Trades with the building of a good number of the new houses required. It also proposes that the entire cost should be provided by the State in wages to the workers, plus 10 per cent, working cost, thus doing away with profits to contractors.

WEIMAR SPEECH OF
FOREIGN MINISTER

Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau Says Germany Would Join a League of Nations in Which She Had Executive Rights

Previous articles upon the above subject appeared in The Christian Science Monitor on March 29 and 31.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The continuation of the official German report of Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau's speech in the National Assembly at Weimar on Feb. 14 states that the Foreign Minister next announced the German proposals for peace provisions respecting the rights, protection, and insurance of workers on the basis of the resolutions of the well-known conferences in Leeds and Bern. He then remarked:

"From the coming peace we anticipate that a firm organization such as was announced by President Wilson will be created in the world, which alone can render possible such cooperation. The thought of a League of Nations which not long ago appeared to be a dream of the poets is now rising into the clear light of possibility. Germany is determined to work unreservedly toward the formation of the league. We have every reason to suppose that those who are now endeavoring to come to an agreement as to the plan of the League of Nations will only admit us thereto with deep mistrust, and that the League of Nations is being formed, in the first place, in order to prevent Germany from continuing a warlike policy, which however is very far removed from our thoughts."

The Count said that they must gradually overcome mistrust by giving proofs of their sincere love of peace, and went on to point out that this could be done by a determined renunciation of an armament policy, and that this would not be difficult. His policy would not be to appeal to the sword to carry through his views, but to try to convince the enemy that it was to his own interest to acquiesce in their views.

Desires Arbitration Tribunal

All differences of a judicial character arising between themselves and other nations, if they could not be settled diplomatically, should be submitted to an arbitration tribunal. International institutions for mediation and settlement should be built up according to the ideas of Bryan, thus avoiding differences being accentuated to such an extent as even to call for the judgment of a tribunal.

Finally, the League of Nations would require some compulsory means for enforcing its decisions. Here, he said, he was touching on a ticklish question, since a state that in advance declared itself in agreement with the forcible application of decisions which might be made against itself renounced a considerable part of its sovereignty. Such a sacrifice could only be agreed to by a free people which participated in the executive of such a league. They could never enter a League of Nations in which they were exclusively the object of executive action.

The Russian Soviet Republic, he continued, had declared to the entente its readiness to enter into negotiations on the basis of its ceasing to carry on Bolshevik propaganda among other nations, but that it should be allowed to determine the political conditions of Russia without foreign interference. So far as Germany was concerned, he saw no objection to striving for an agreement with Russia on that basis. The League of Nations would remain incomplete if those nations were not

admitted which had found it possible to remain out of the war. It would not be right, finally, to determine the arrangements for the league without hearing neutral states.

Building Up New Empire

After expressing the gratitude of the country to the governments of Denmark, Sweden, the Netherlands, Spain, and Switzerland for their services to German prisoners, etc., the Count referred to the fact that representatives of democratic Germany could now speak with other countries with full rights in the name of the German people. In conclusion he said they had met to build up the new German Empire to serve not for war, but for works of peace and civilization. Their National Assembly would be called upon to take decisive resolutions as to how Germany should conduct the world war. The spirit in which their debates were conducted would decide whether the victors would acknowledge the German people as being entitled to equal rights, or whether they would put forward conditions that would compel Germany to endure the most bitter consequences rather than submit to such conditions.

"It is certain," the Count continued, "that we have much to make good internally and abroad, especially toward Belgium, and therefore we have no occasion to use high-sounding words, but we have also inestimable and valuable possessions both at home and abroad to defend, and therefore are compelled to maintain our individuality and independence even against the victors. We have been conquered but not dishonored. Part of the dignity of the German people has been placed in my hands, and I vow that I will preserve it."

BILL FOR REDUCING
THE COST OF LIVING

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—The bill forbidding the holding back of foodstuffs of all sorts, and speculation therein has now been passed by the French Chamber. The penalties for infringement are very heavy, especially for those persons who have detained merchandise in which they have not formerly been accustomed to trade. The law, however, is not applicable to agriculturists, who, as they are producers, are not regarded as speculators. The bill has been sent to the Senate where it will presumably be modified and sent back to the Chamber, when another discussion will be necessary. This is unfortunate as, for obvious reasons, the matter should be decided at once. Following the passage of the bill in the Chamber, Mr. Victor Boret has proposed some remedies which, it is hoped, will be efficacious. The excessive prices which the most necessary articles of consumption have attained in the last few months owing to the most flagrant speculation, have at last reached a climax, and it seems as though a decision had been arrived at which will fix prices on a more reasonable basis. This is known as the Vilkrain scheme, after the Undersecretary of State, who, having before him the example of the convention at the time of the French Revolution, has come to the conclusion that the only way is to abolish the state of affairs in which the tax which had been imposed upon a great many alimentary products, and to give to all commerce the liberty it enjoyed before the war.

To this end, immense stocks which had been accumulated by the government in view of the continuation of the war, and which, owing to the liberty of the seas and the possibility of obtaining all the necessities of life from other countries, are no longer

necessary, will be sold to the public at reduced prices in the large cities, and the producers will be obliged to reduce their prices in consequence. This decision will cause great satisfaction throughout the country, and it may be said that it is not too soon!

LIVING CONDITIONS
NOW IN GERMANY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—At a recent meeting at the Central Hall, Mr. Nevill, the well-known journalist, deprecated the suggestions lately made that Germany wished to renew the war. The people, he said, were suffering terribly in spite of reports which might give a contrary impression. He had tried to get his information from reliable sources, from the burgomasters of towns, from statistical offices, provision shops, and women who had the care of families. Some of the reports from correspondents had been sharply criticized and characterized as pro-German. In one case, an official document had been objected to after orders had been given to send it, but the suffering was there, though the richer people who had estates might give an appearance of comparative comfort.

Coming back to this country, Mr. Nevill continued, was like returning to a cheap world; he had never dined in hotels in any of the districts he was describing under 15 marks. In Cologne, the rations obtainable were as follows: Potatoes, four pounds per week; bread, two-thirds of a pound per day, half that amount for children; meat, 10 grams—about three ounces—per week; coffee, ditto; one egg per month. Babies of under three were allowed half a pint of milk per day. Children over three drank coffee made of beans with no milk or sugar; butter and bacon were 30s. per pound and margarine was made out of bones from the slaughterhouses. In Solingen one ounce of margarine was allowed per week, and horse fats were 36s. per pound. An adult was allowed one ounce of meat a day. The reports on the conditions in the occupied territories, handed in by the military authorities, stated that the rations were not adequate, and that there was no reserve.

Mr. William Hooley said that it was the poorer classes and wounded soldiers who were the greatest sufferers by the recent strikes and in order to avoid the public being held up between Capital and Labor in the future they must be organized for their own defense and take steps to replace strikes if necessary.

Prebendary Gough declared that those fomenting the strikes were a tiny minority. The public demanded that they should be defended from the enemies of the Nation.

BRITISH PROTEST
AGAINST BOLSHEVISM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—A mass meeting was held recently at the Queen's Hall at which a unanimous protest was made against the Bolshevik activities in the country.

A resolution was passed expressing deep concern at the recent unauthorized strikes conducted without trade union authority and declaring the necessity for the formation of a people's defense league for the purpose of resisting bolshevism and protecting the public from further attempts at dislocating the public services.

Gen. Page Croft, who presided, said that the recent strikes were a beginning of a war against the community and behind it were the forces of bolshevism. Behind the Bolshevik element in England were the secret forces of Germany. If bolshevism were allowed to prevail in the country it would end in the reproduction there of the state of affairs now to be seen in Russia.

Mr. Harold Cox said that although possibly a great deal of unrest was due to the prevalence of tight-fisted employers, none the less he fully believed that German money was employed in South Wales and on the Clyde and that there was abundant evidence in proof of this. It was a German doctrine that had imbued many of the revolutionary leaders. It was an artificial delusion that had its basis in Karl Marx. There was great anxiety for the future lest the world grow more democratic. It should grow more warlike. It was a mental and moral disease called socialism that they had to fight.

Mr. William Hooley said that it was the poorer classes and wounded soldiers who were the greatest sufferers by the recent strikes and in order to avoid the public being held up between Capital and Labor in the future they must be organized for their own defense and take steps to replace strikes if necessary.

Prebendary Gough declared that those fomenting the strikes were a tiny minority. The public demanded that they should be defended from the enemies of the Nation.

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COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS

COMPLETE SECOND ROUND OF TENNIS

Monday Morning's Play Brings United States Indoor Championship Singles Tournament to the Third Round

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Only four matches were played in the United States national indoor lawn tennis championship singles tournament at the Seventh Regiment Armory on Monday, as the armory was needed for other uses in the afternoon. These four matches, however, completed the second round of the singles. All were either one-sided, only one requiring three sets to decide the outcome. Neither W. T. Tilden Jr. or Vincent Richards played, as they had completed their second round matches on Saturday. S. H. Voshell, Borough Park Club, the playing-through champion, had no difficulty in disposing of C. M. Amornman, while Gerald Emerson of the Glenwood Tennis Club was victor over E. H. Hendrickson, of Amherst College, in straight sets. They will meet in their third round match on Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock when Tilden will also play Leonard Beekman, Princeton University. Peter Ball of Yale University won from F. M. Loughman of the New York A. C. in a fairly even match, while Frank Anderson of the Kings County Tennis Club defeated H. S. Parker, though he lost the second set, largely through his own errors.

The matches this afternoon are between R. J. Sommer and L. B. Daffey, Frank Anderson and G. S. Groesbeck, G. C. Shafer and Peter Ball, I. P. Hartman and W. J. Tomsaint, Frederick Anderson Jr. and C. J. Post, and Vincent Richards and G. O. Wagner. The summaries:

NATIONAL INDOOR SINGLES CHAMPIONSHIP—Second Round. Frank Anderson, Kings County Tennis Club, defeated H. S. Parker, Rockaway Hunting Club, 6-1, 11-13, 6-2. Gerald Emerson, Glenwood Tennis Club, defeated E. H. Hendrickson, Amherst College, 6-5, 6-4. Peter Ball, Yale University, defeated F. M. Loughman, New York A. C., 6-4, 6-4. S. H. Voshell, Borough Park Club, defeated C. M. Amornman, 6-2, 6-0.

MIAMI VARSITY PLAYS 12 GAMES

Thirty Candidates Report to Coach Rider for Baseball Practice, Seven Being Veterans

OXFORD, Ohio—Thirty Miami University students have responded to Coach Rider's call for baseball practice. Seven of last year's men reported for duty: Munns, left field; McKie, first base; Predmore, second base; Robinson, third base; Crawford, shortstop; Miller, right field, and W. Fry, pitcher. Gregg and Stewart, sophomores, are developing into fine pitching material.

All the new men are showing up well, and Coach Rider believes that he will be able to develop a good team by April 12, the opening day. Miami's schedule for this season is a pretty strong one. It includes 12 games, six with Ohio Conference teams, and is as follows:

April 12—Earham at Oxford; 13—Ohio Wesleyan at Oxford; 24—Georgetown at Georgetown; Kentucky State at Lexington; May 2—Kentucky State at Oxford; 8—Wittenberg at Springfield; 9—Ohio Wesleyan at Delaware; 10—St. Mary's at Dayton; 16—Cincinnati at Cincinnati; 22—Georgetown (Ky.) at Oxford; 23—Cincinnati at Oxford; 29—Denison at Oxford.

PICKUPS

The St. Louis Browns are said to have picked up a star college player in E. W. Fallentine, who is a catcher.

The Washington Americans are going to try out Shortstop Davis, who was with the Wichita Club of the Western League before the war.

Bert Daniels, formerly a star outfielder for the New York Americans, will play first base for the Lebanon team of the Bethlehem Steel Works.

Pitcher David Davenport and Outfielder John Tiffin are now the members of the St. Louis Federal League Club who are still with the St. Louis Americans.

The colleges will begin to open their baseball seasons this week, and one of the first to get under way will be West Point Academy, which is scheduled to play Seton Hall tomorrow.

Valentine Pleinich, the recruit catcher secured by the Washington Americans, will probably be the regular backstop, for Manager Clarke Griffith this summer, as Edward Ainsmith is now with the Detroit Americans.

T. L. Turner has just signed his sixteenth consecutive contract with the Cleveland Americans. Next to the record made by J. H. Wagner with the Pittsburgh Nationals, this is said to be the best record with any one major-league club.

T. R. Miller, the outfielder recently awarded to the Boston Braves by the National Commission, has reported to Manager G. T. Stallings at Columbus, Georgia. He is a graduate of Richmond College where he is said to have been a fine football player and sprinter.

CANADIENS TIE HOCKEY SERIES

National Hockey League Champions Defeat Seattle in Fifth Game for Stanley Cup 4 to 3

STANLEY CUP HOCKEY STANDING

| | | | | |
|-----------|---|---|---|-----|
| Seattle | 2 | 2 | 1 | 500 |
| Canadiens | 2 | 2 | 1 | 500 |

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SEATTLE, Washington—With the series tied at two victories to the credit of each team, as well as one drawn game, Seattle, champions of the Pacific Coast Hockey League, will now meet the Canadiens, champions of the National Hockey League, in the sixth and deciding game of the world's professional hockey championship series of 1919, and the winner will hold the Stanley Cup for the current year. This is the first year since the Stanley Cup was first played for in 1913 that six games have been necessary to return the winner.

The fifth game of the series was played here Saturday night under National Hockey League rules, with six men to a team, and the Canadiens were the winners by 4 to 3. This game was one of the hardest of the five played, in that for a second time extra time was needed, and it took the Canadiens 15m. 57s. of overtime to win.

The Seattle players had the game their own way with a 3 to 0 lead, until the final period, when the easterners scored in quick succession. Cleghorn found the net for the first score three minutes after the opening of the period. Captain Lalonde scored 64 seconds later on a pass from Berlinguette, and in the last three minutes of play made his second goal, and tied the score. MacDonald won the game for the winners in the second 10 minutes of extra play, and the 5000 fans left the arena wondering how Seattle could lose after being in the lead until the third period.

Cleghorn, Pitre, and Lalonde played the best for the Canadiens, while Walker, Holmes, and Foyston did well for the local players. The next game will be played under the western rules, with seven on a team. The summary:

CANADIENS, SEATTLE: Pitre, Cleghorn, Pitre, Berlinguette, Corbhan, W. Walker, Wilson, aid, Couture, ep. Rowe, McDonald, Vezina, e. Holmes. Scores—Canadiens 4, Seattle 3. Goals: Lalonde 2, Cleghorn, MacDonald for Canadiens; Walker 2, Foyston for Seattle. Referee—Fred Ion. Time of periods: three 20-minute periods and 15m. 57s. overtime.

PATERSON SECURES BRACKET IN FINAL

NEWARK, New Jersey—The Paterson Football Club has won the right to meet the Bethlehem team, champions of the league, in the final round of the United States Football Association championship series of 1919, and the winner will succeed to the title. The game will be played some time this month, probably in New England.

Paterson qualified for the final round Sunday afternoon, when it defeated the Morse Dry Dock eleven in their semi-final round game at Harrison Park, 4 goals to 1. Morse held Paterson well during the first half, but the second half found the winners playing much stronger. A Stark and Bleich were the scorers for the winners, while Beardsworth scored the only goal for the losers. The summary:

PATERSON: Morse, Brown, o. Holgate, Hunziker, o. Beardsworth, Bleich, e. Bell, A. Stark, r. Morgan, Knowles, o. McGreevey, Meyerdirke, h. Mackie, Vandeweghe, ch. McCann, T. Stark, r. B. Booth, Murray, h. B. Booth, Post, r. B. Booth, Healey, e. Albion. Scores—Paterson Football Club 4, Morse Dry Dock 1. Goals: A. Stark 2, Bleich for Paterson; Beardsworth for Morse. Referee—J. A. Walder, Philadelphia. Linesmen—Thomas Cunningham, Brooklyn; William Rowley, Newark. Time of halves—45 minutes.

HANLON IS HEARD IN BASEBALL SUIT

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Edward Hanlon, veteran baseball player and manager of the Baltimore Federal League Club, testifying Monday in the club's \$900,000 anti-trust suit against the American and National leagues, said that organized baseball had made valuable a franchise which might have been worth at least \$150,000 to his club.

He sketched Baltimore's baseball history, with the conclusion that the city, once a big-league pennant winner, had been made a sort of baseball outpost by the American and National combination.

NINE CONTESTS FOR VIRGINIA ELEVEN

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Virginia—Nineteen games are provided for in the 1919 football schedule of the University of Virginia, of which all will be played here except those with Harvard, North Carolina, and Georgia. The schedule follows:

Sept. 26—Randolph Macon College. Oct. 4—Richmond College; 11—Maryland State College; 18—Virginia Military Institute; 25—Harvard University at Boston, Massachusetts. Nov. 1—Central University of Kentucky; 8—University of Georgia at Athens, Georgia; 15—Vanderbilt University at Nashville, Tennessee; 22—University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, North Carolina.

ROWING STARTED AT DULUTH CLUB

J. A. Ten Eyck Expects to Turn Out Some More Speedy Crews This Summer on St. Louis Bay—Dormitory System

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

DULUTH, Minnesota—The Duluth Boat Club has begun preparations for its usual activities on St. Louis Bay. With the return from New York of the veteran oarsman and coach, J. A. Ten Eyck, the old-time enthusiasm of the crews flashed up with the old-time response and over 100 oarsmen came out at the first call for candidates for the crews.

The Duluth Boat Club is unique in many ways. Its location on St. Louis Bay, with the added advantage of all of Lake Superior for a rowing course, makes its situation one of supreme excellence from the standpoint of water-way.

The dormitory system, instituted by J. A. Ten Eyck Jr., is another feature which puts the Duluth Club in a class by itself. With an equipment of boats and oars superior to that of any college or rowing club in the world, the boat club is also equipped with a modern dormitory and dining room. During the rowing season the men live at the club, thus getting excellent opportunity for practice. The oarsmen come from all industries and professions and the life at the club proves to be of excellent social benefit, at the same time furnishing recreation as well as technical athletic training. The rowing comes at such hours that it does not conflict with the daily occupations of the men. The dining room is run on the "mess" plan, each paying his share of the expense.

Duluth a City of Oarsmen

Duluth has always produced good oarsmen, but until the inauguration of "The Ten Eyck System" winning crews were seldom produced. J. A. Ten Eyck Jr., the first of the family to begin developing Duluth oarsmen, arrived in the "Zenith City" some seven years ago, fresh from his victories as stroke of the Syracuse University crew of which his father was coach for 16 years. Under his coaching Duluth began to win. He continued to win when E. H. Ten Eyck succeeded his younger brother as coach of the crew.

It was E. H. Ten Eyck who won the Diamond Challenge Sculls at the Henley Royal Regatta, at Henley-on-Thames in 1897; the first and only American to win this blue ribbon event.

Last spring J. A. Ten Eyck, father of the two boys, took up the work as head coach at the Duluth Boat Club. To be sure, last year was an off year for rowing, as all the former oarsmen had gone into the service; but Ten Eyck was not to be daunted by lack of material. There were still high school boys, and with these as a nucleus, a crew was developed which did some fine rowing at the Red Cross regatta held on St. Louis Bay last July. To this event came crews from Peoria and St. Louis, the latter fresh from nineteen consecutive victories, but going down in defeat before Ten Eyck's new recruits.

The Ten Eyck System

It is the Ten Eyck system which made Syracuse the champions on the Hudson in 1916; it is the Ten Eyck system which makes the Duluth crews the foremost oarsmen in the country. "This system," says Coach Ten Eyck, "is just knowing how to row, and then using a little common sense, every ounce of your strength, and then just rowing the other fellow down."

When it comes to boats and courses and crews, the veteran Ten Eyck knows what he is talking about. He is a strong believer in long-distance rowing as the best way of spending a vacation. One day last October he rowed from the Columbia boat house up to Stony Point, just to have a look around at his "old cradle," as he calls the stretch of the Hudson from New York to Poughkeepsie. When he got back to New York he wasn't quite satisfied with the bit of exercise the eighty-mile row had given him, so a few days later he rowed around Manhattan Island just to make sure he hadn't forgotten how to navigate between all sorts of river and ocean-going craft.

The Duluth crews are getting in shape for participation in the National Regatta, which will be staged somewhere in the east. Entries will also be made in the Northwestern Regatta, which will be held in Duluth some time in July.

INSPECTS SHAMROCK IV

United Press via The Christian Science Monitor Leased Wires

NEW YORK, New York—Sir Thomas Lipton went to Brooklyn yesterday to inspect his yacht, Shamrock IV, which has been lying in a shipyard there ever since the outbreak of the war in 1914 ended plans for the cup race. Sir Thomas arrived here yesterday on the Aquitania. He will spend some time making plans for the next race, 1920. Sir Thomas said he would probably bring his newest Shamrock over next spring to engage in trial races with the challenger.

HARVARD KEEPS WHITMAN

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts—F. B. Whitman '19 has been elected captain of the Harvard University crew for this spring, succeeding R. S. Emmet '19, who has not returned to college. Last fall Whitman was made acting captain. He rowed stroke of the first varsity during the fall practice, but has been transferred to bow.

PENN STATE IS AGAIN A WINNER

Retains the Championship Title of the Intercollegiate Wrestling Association for Second Year

INTERCOLLEGIATE WRESTLING CHAMPIONS

| Year | College | Points |
|------|----------------------------|--------|
| 1917 | Yale University | 5 |
| 1918 | Yale University | 11 |
| 1919 | Yale University | 19 |
| 1920 | Yale University | 13 |
| 1921 | Cornell University | 11 |
| 1922 | Princeton University | 17 |
| 1923 | Cornell University | 23 |
| 1924 | Cornell University | 27 |
| 1925 | Cornell University | 24 |
| 1926 | Cornell University | 24 |
| 1927 | Cornell University | 24 |
| 1928 | Cornell University | 24 |
| 1929 | Cornell University | 32 |
| 1930 | Pennsylvania State College | 34 |
| 1931 | Pennsylvania State College | 35 |

STATE COLLEGE, Pennsylvania—

Running up a total of 23 points, Pennsylvania State College is now holding the Intercollegiate Wrestling Association championship title for the second successive year. The final events in the 1919 meet took place here Saturday night and by winning two firsts, three seconds and a third place, State wrestlers retained their honors of 1918. Lehigh University finished second with 20 points and Cornell was third with 15. Only two other colleges competed, University of Pennsylvania finishing fourth with 8 points and Columbia University fifth with 7.

The wrestling was, as a rule, very close and interesting both in the preliminary and semi-final bouts of Friday and the finals of Saturday. Much interest was taken in the work of Y. C. Lee, the Chinese wrestler at Columbia, who won the 125-pound class title.

Capt. S. G. Kitterer of the University of Pennsylvania finished a big up in the semi-final round when he defeated Mills of Pennsylvania State on a decision after a very close contest.

The association held a meeting at which it was voted to hold the 1920 championship meet at the University of Pennsylvania.

ATHLETIC NOTES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—In association football games played March 1, Portsmouth beat Swindon by 5 goals to 0; Newport County beat Swansea 1 to 0; and Glasgow beat Cardiff 2 to 1. In the Northern Victory Tournament, Sunderland beat South Shields 2 to 1; Newcastle lost to Darlington 2 to 0; Middlesbrough swamped Hartlepool 8 to 2, and Scotswood beat Durham by 2 to 0.

The preliminary rounds of the association football competition for the Scottish Victory Cup were played March 1 and resulted as follows: Ardronians 5, Abercorn 1; Queen's Park 2, Arthurle 0; Partick Thistle 4, Renton 3; Motherwell 2, Stevenson United 0; Clyde 2, Johnstone 0; Falkirk 3, Dunbarton Harp 0; Kilmarnock 0, Albion Rovers 0; Celtic 2, Vale of Leven 0; Greenock Morton 2, Clydebank 1; St. Mirren 0, Dunbarton 0.

A. H. Nicholls, the international runner, won in fine style over a 64-mile course at Raynes Park on March 1, covering the distance in 40m. 41.5s. P. Hodge, who has beaten Nicholls on previous occasions, was unable to touch him at this meeting and finished a long way down the list.

Mr. E. Giles of Trinity College was first home for Cambridge University against Ranelagh Harriers on March 1, covering 7½ miles in 46m. 17s.

Watson's College beat Loretto by 8 points to 0 in a rugby football game played at Musselburgh March 1. Merchiston beat Edinburgh Academy 11 to 0.

Trinity Hall, Cambridge, won a great race in the final for the fixed-seat eights on March 3, knocking off 16s. from their time in the semi-final, and just getting home against Calus College by 2s. A. C. Thompson, a South African, was coxswain of the winning crew, which also included a New Zealander, G. C. C. Elkington.

An Army Cricket Association has been formed recently with the object of fostering the sport amongst all ranks of the British forces. A match with the Royal Navy has already been arranged for July 24, 25, and 26.

The draw for the Lancashire Senior Cup (Northern Rugby Football Union) has resulted in eight teams being booked for the first round, and four clubs, Oldham, Wigan, Barrow, and Swinton securing byes. Among those who have to play in the first round, Houghton Rangers will meet St. Helens Recreation, St. Helens play Warrington, Rochdale meet Salford, and Leigh will be matched against Widnes.

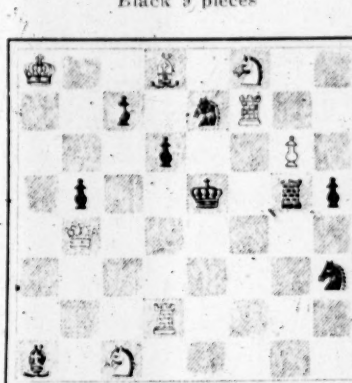
Oxford University Rugby Football XV lost by a single try to 0 on March 5 to the Royal Air Force team, which was beaten on the previous Saturday in the army competition by the New Zealanders.

The Scottish team for the first association football game played since 1914 between teams representing Ireland and Scotland, has been selected as follows: Brownlie (Greenock Morton) goal; McNair (Celtic), Orr (Third Lanark) backs; Gordon (Rangers) captain; Cringan (Celtic), McMullan (Partick) halfbacks; Donaldson (Bolton Wanderers and Arthurle), Bowie (Rangers), A. Wilson (Hearts), McMenemy (Celtic), and A. L. Morton (Queen's Park), forwards.

CHESS

PROBLEM NO. 39

By A. Charlick
Black 9 pieces

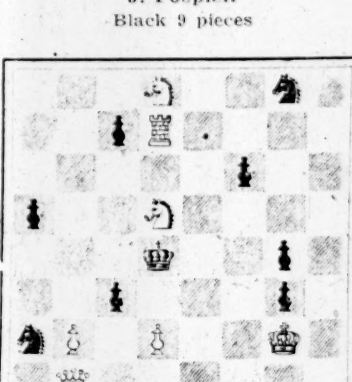


White 8 pieces

White mates in 2

PROBLEM NO. 40

J. Pospisil
Black 9 pieces



White 7 pieces

White mates in 3

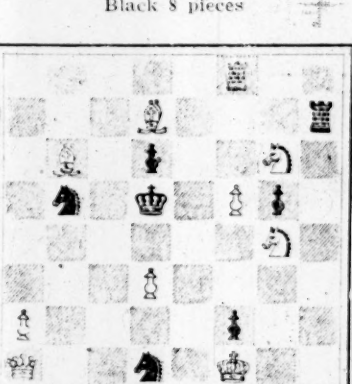
SOLUTIONS TO PROBLEMS

No. 37. 1. Q-K3 Kt-K8
2. Q-N3 ch R-K3
3. Q-BP ch RxB
4. Q-K1 R-K5
5. Q-Bch Kt-K2
The Single Mate 1. Kt-Q2

PROBLEM COMPOSITION

The evolution of "two-move" problem composition, continued. The next period, showing the "long-range" sweeps.

By G. N. Cheney
Black 8 pieces



White 9 pieces

White mates in 2

NOTES

At the annual meeting of the Metropolitan Chess League of New York the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: W. M. DeVissier, Manhattan and Brooklyn Chess clubs, president; Leonard B. Myer, Manhattan Chess Club, vice-president; Charles Broughton, 55 Beach Street, Stapleton, New York, Staten Island Chess Club, secretary; and Daniel H. Greenberg, Rice Progressive Chess Club, treasurer. Seven clubs entered teams for the tournament: Brooklyn Chess Club, Marshall's Chess Club, Columbia Chess Club, Chess College, Staten Island, Ocean Hill and the Rice Progressive clubs.

Nearly all of Washington's strongest players have entered their names for the annual championship tournament of the Capital City Chess Club, the list including Lovell, Zapoleon, Knapp, and Walker.

An effort is being made by Mr. L. Steiner to revive the chess club at Leigh-on-Sea, England, which was abandoned at the outbreak of the war.

In a three-cornered match for the Moyle cup of the Devon County Association, the first round between Exeter and Teignmouth and Shaldon ended with two and one-half wins each and one game left for adjudication. The winner will meet the Devonport Constructive Draftsmen's Club in the final round.

The Metropolitan champion tourney shows Mr. R. H. V. Scott leading, with Mr. W. P. MacBean second, and Mr. H. G. Cole, the present holder, third. The executors of Mr. Louis Goldsmith (called by the Australasian Chess Club) returned to the Melbourne Chess Club the silver trophy won by him in the handicap tournaments of 1873, 1874, and 1875. It is probable it will again be put up for competition.

The Rev. F. E. Hammond, Norwich, recently finished first in the British Chess Federation tournament with Mr. G. H. Hill of Gainsborough in Lincolnshire County second.

The scores of the Capablanca-Kostich match are appearing in The Christian Science Monitor during the week, as they are received from the Havana correspondent.

The following game cost Lasker the first prize at the Cambridge Springs tournament in 1904:

| White | Black |
|------------|--------|
| Schlechter | Lasker |
| 1. P-Q4 | P-Q4 |
| 2. P-QB4 | P-K3 |
| 3. Kt-QB3 | Kt-KB3 |

SYRACUSE HAS GOOD MATERIAL

Coach Lewis Carr Is Expected to Develop a Very Strong Orange Varsity Baseball Nine From the Available Candidates

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

SYRACUSE, New York—Syracuse University has been holding baseball practice outdoors for some days, and the team is gradually rounding into shape. Practically every man on the nine last year is back in college and some good material from last year's freshman team is available. Coach Lewis Carr expects to turn out one of the best teams Syracuse has ever had.

Coach Carr has a large number of candidates for pitcher. Some of the veterans who are candidates for this position are: Edwin Brown '19, who was captain of the 1918 team; C. E. Huntley '20, and R. P. Leube '21, who was pitcher on last year's freshman team. C. W. Coughlin '21 was also on the freshman team last year. J. K. Kuhnert '21, who made such a fine showing at Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, where he pitched eight games with a record of seven wins and 142 strikeouts, is a valuable addition to the team.

There are also a good number of candidates out for the position of catcher. They are: James Kernan '21, who was catcher on the freshman team last year; John Barsby '20, who was catcher on the varsity team last year; R. M. Schlossberg, '21, and Patrick McLaughlin '21.

A great number of veterans are aspirants for positions in the field. Among them are: John Malone '19, Harold Lowe '19, R. B. Finsterwald '19, R. M. Allen '20, Carol Snyder '20, Walter Harris '19, Edward Hayes '20, L. S. Kunster '20, and William Dixon '20. Malone is candidate for first base; he has held this position on varsity teams for two years. Lowe is out for left field, and Kunster is candidate for right field. Hayes is out for second base and Finsterwald for third base. Harris will probably be shortstop on the team. Allen is a candidate for center field, and Brown is also candidate for the same position. Snyder is also candidate for third base. From the veterans Coach Carr expects to get the nucleus for the team.

From last spring's freshman team are V. P. Savidge '21, Payne Bigelow '21, James Kernan '21, Richard Hutchins '21, L. M. Hannon '21, and Joseph Zimmerman '21. Freshmen are eligible for the varsity team this year by the ruling of the Athletic Association. The only freshman who is apt to get a position on the varsity is W. D. Ackley '22, who displayed such brilliant work on the football team. He is out for the position of shortstop.

A difficult schedule has been arranged for the team. The season opens with a game with Lafayette at Easton, April 24, and closes with Colgate June 10. The schedule is as follows:

April 24—Lafayette College at Easton, Pennsylvania; 25—Rutgers College at New Brunswick, New Jersey; 26—Princeton University at Princeton, New Jersey; May 3—St. Lawrence University at Syracuse; 5—West Virginia University at Syracuse; 7—Hamilton College at Clinton; 8—Colgate University at Hamilton; 10—University of Rochester at Syracuse; 14—University of Rochester at Rochester; 17—Columbia University at Syracuse; 23—Hamilton College at Syracuse; June 2—Columbia University at New York; 3—Fordham College at New York; 10—St. John's University at West Point; 13—Wesleyan University at Middletown, Connecticut; 16—Holy Cross College at Worcester, Massachusetts; 17—Brown University at Providence, Rhode Island; 19—Colgate University at Syracuse.

EASTERN LEAGUE MEETS APRIL 10

HARTFORD, Connecticut—Daniel O'Neil, president of the Eastern League, has announced that the club owners will meet at Springfield, Massachusetts, April 10. Notices to that effect have been mailed to the club owners.

OFFICERS MUSTERED OUT

NEW YORK, New York—Maj.-Gen. John F. O'Ryan, commander of the twenty-seventh division, and various other officers of the division, were mustered out yesterday.

THE NEW YORK, NEW HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD COMPANY

To the Stockholders:

NOTICE is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of The New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company will be held in the Assembly Hall of the Hotel Gardien, corner of Meadow Street and Columbus Avenue, New Haven, Connecticut, on Wednesday, April 10th, 1919, at 12:30 o'clock noon, for the following purposes:

1. To consider and take appropriate action upon (a) the Statement of the Affairs of The New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company for the year ending December 31, 1918, and all acts described therein or reported at said meeting, and (b) the execution of an agreement between the Director-General of Railroads and the Company relating to the operation, compensation and other matters connected with or growing out of the taking over by the President of the Company's property and system of transportation, and also the execution by this company of a similar agreement covering the steamship lines owned by it, namely, The New England Steamship Company, The Hartford and New York Transportation Company and the New Bedford, Martha's Vineyard and Nantucket Steamboat Company.
2. To elect a Board of Directors for the ensuing year.
3. To transact any other business which may properly come before said meeting.

For the purpose of this meeting the transfer books of the Company will be closed from the close of business March 31, 1919, and reopened on April 17, 1919.

Dated at New Haven, Connecticut, this 26th day of March, 1919.

By order of the Board of Directors,
ARTHUR E. CLARK, Secretary.

Owners of Dogs

in the City of Boston who fail to license them at once are subject to prosecution. A dog license is issued at the station house in the Police Division in which the animal is kept.

EDWIN U. CURTIS, Police Commissioner

THE NORTHERN SKY FOR APRIL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

The great need for ships during the present war has been accompanied by the necessity for men capable of navigating them. To give instruction in navigation has been one of the services which astronomers have rendered toward winning the war. New men have been taught the mystery of finding the way across the trackless ocean, while men already familiar with the rougher methods picked up at sea have been given a more intelligent understanding of the art.

The subject of navigation appeals to most persons, and especially to those interested in astronomy. The problems of navigation are essentially two: First, to find one's position at sea when out of sight of land; second, after finding the position, to lay the ship's course to the desired haven. For the first, we need a sextant, a chronometer, and the Nautical Almanac; for the second, a compass and a chart. The ancients had not the means to solve these problems. When the Phoenicians were the leading maritime people of the world, and their ships passed beyond the "Pillars of Hercules" into the Atlantic on their way to England in quest of tin, their condition may be thus described:

Had as their ships were navigated then, no useful compass or meridian known, floating, they kept the land within their ken.

And knew no North but when the Polestar shone.

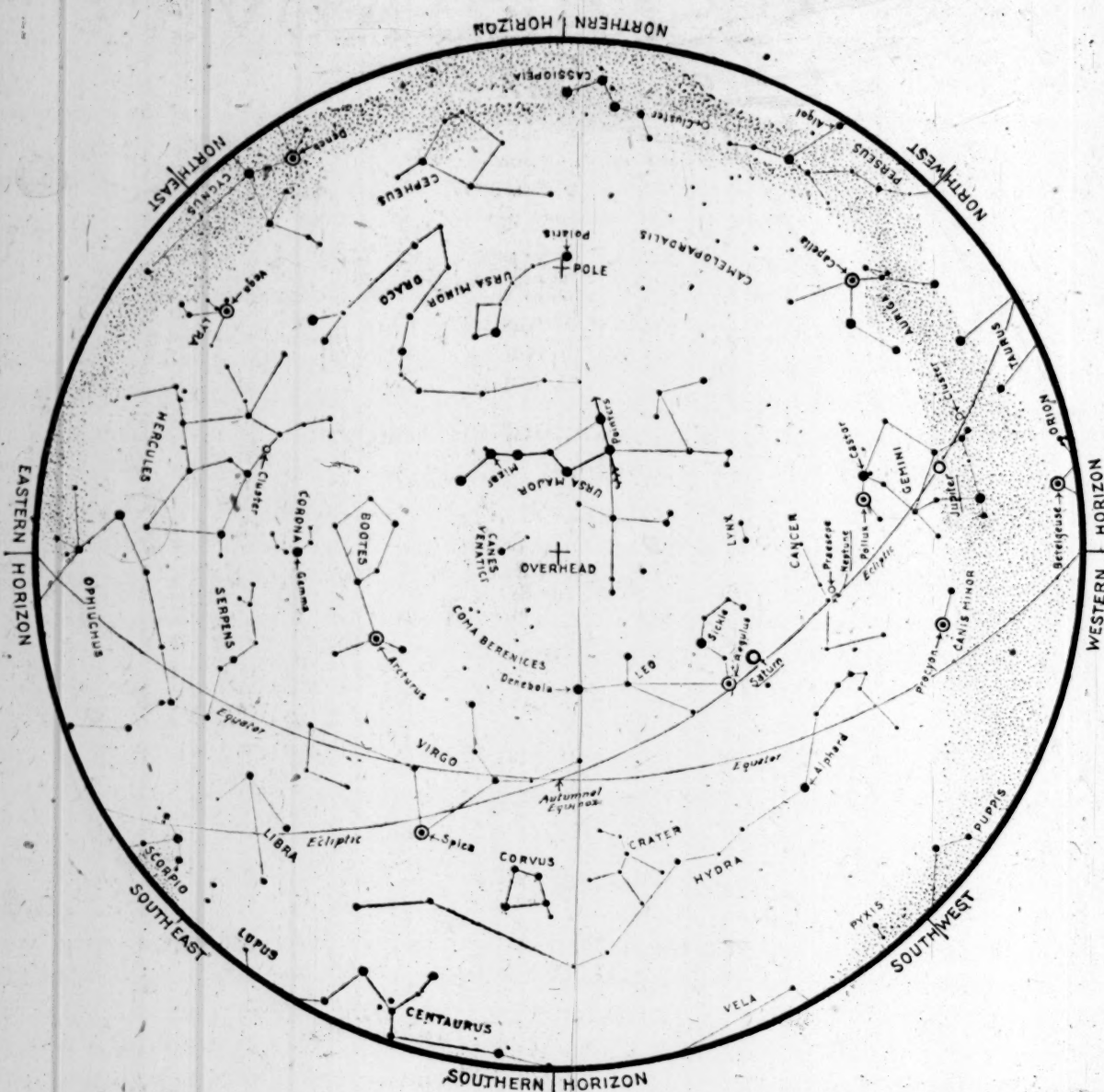
Even in the time of Columbus, navigational appliances were meager, an outfit consisting of a compass, a cross-staff or astrolabe, simple tables relating to the sun and Polestar, and possibly a chart of indifferent character. By means of the cross-staff or astrolabe the height of the sun or the Polestar above the horizon could be roughly found. Either of these observations determined the latitude. The observation of the Polestar by a simple correction shows the height of the celestial pole. Now the height of the celestial pole varies as we change our position from the earth's equator northward, rising one degree in altitude for each degree of latitude until a Polestar at the North Pole of the earth sees the celestial pole in his zenith. Thus the height of the celestial pole equals the latitude of the observer.

On the other hand, it will be readily seen that the meridian distance of the equator from the zenith also measures the latitude. When the sun is on the equator nothing is simpler than to find the height of the equator by observing the sun at noon. Subtracting the result from 90 degrees, the distance of the zenith from the horizon gives the latitude. There are some minor corrections to be made, but they are easily applied. Of course, the sun varies during the year all the way from 23½ degrees north to 23½ degrees south of the equator, but the distance is well known and can be allowed for. Today the more convenient and accurate sextant takes the place of the astrolabe and cross-staff, but the fundamentals remain the same.

It is thus seen that the problem of finding the latitude is not difficult. Finding the longitude is a different story. Indeed, the early navigators dispensed with it. For example, a ship bound from England for a Brazilian port would sail southward in the general direction, observing the latitude day by day. When at last the captain found the ship in the latitude of his destination, he simply sailed due west until he sighted land. Such a method was, of course, quite inefficient. So important was the problem of longitude that the British Government spent from 1737 to 1828 more than £100,000 in seeking methods for its determination. The chronometer proved to be the practical solution. The question becomes one of difference in time. By measuring the altitude of the sun, preferably when it is nearly due east or west, the local time at the ship is found. The difference between the local time and the Greenwich time as shown by the chronometer gives the longitude. It depends on the accuracy of the chronometer. Usually, more than one chronometer is carried to guard against accident or error. However, with the advent of time signals sent by wireless, the navigator can check the running of his chronometers at sea as well as in port.

So far we have spoken of determining position by latitude and longitude. One of these may be obtained from the noon "sight," the other from an a. m. or p. m. "sight" of the sun as described. Either alone shows a line on which the ship is located. For longitude, the line runs east and west; for latitude, it runs north and south. Both latitude and longitude are necessary to give an accurate position or "fix." Modern methods enable the navigator to determine from an observation taken at any hour a "line of position" on which the ship must be. These are usually called "Sumner" lines from the American merchant captain of that name who in 1837 saved his vessel in the following way: When off the Irish coast near the end of a voyage, he was unable to observe the altitude of the sun, at about 10 a. m., through a rift in the clouds after a protracted spell of thick weather. Uncertain of his latitude, and wishing to make the most of his isolated observation, he assumed three values of latitude differing by intervals equivalent to 10 miles, and calculated the corresponding longitudes. Plotting these positions on the chart, he found that they were on the same straight line, which ran east-northeast and passed through Small's Light. Grasping the fact that, although the absolute position was uncertain, the ship must be somewhere on this line, he sailed east-northeast in its direction, and in less than an hour "made" the light. Thus, he saved his ship when in danger off a lee shore, and recognizing the value of the method, published it to the world.

Improved methods of finding Sumner lines have been devised, some of



The April evening sky for the Northern Hemisphere

The map is plotted for about the latitude of New York City, but will answer for localities much farther north or south. When held face downward, directly overhead, with the "Southern Horizon" toward the south, it shows the constellations as they will appear on April 7 at 11 p. m., April 23 at 10 p. m., May 8 at 9 p. m., and May 23 at 8 p. m. These are local times, and need to be increased wherever there is "daylight saving." The boundary represents the horizon, the center the zenith. For convenient use, hold the map with the part of the boundary down corresponding to the direction one faces. The lower portion of the map thus held shows the stars in that part of the sky according to their relative heights above the horizon. The names of planets are under-

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

REMARKABLE FLYING PLANS AT LIVERPOOL

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LIVERPOOL, England.—Owing to applications having been made for the Wallace Corporation's approval of a seaside flying boat service and for a shore landing permit, from the Cheshire side of the river Mersey, from several companies including one at Blackburn, one in Gloucestershire and a local garage of which Councilor Ryme is a director, there have been many reports circulated of Liverpool to London non-stop flights and also joy rides over the Mersey. It is much hoped on both sides of the river that the scheme will ultimately materialize. At present it has only reached the point of inquiry into and consideration of costs and landing places. No planes have as yet been purchased.

In addition to the above there is a much larger and more definite scheme under consideration. The Great Northern Aerial Company, having temporary offices in Liverpool, proposes to establish a regular and continuous service of airships, mostly seaplanes, between popular pleasure resorts and shipping centers within a radius of 200 miles from the Isle of Man, with bases at Seaford (Liverpool), Southampton, Lytham, Preston, Blackpool, Fleetwood, Morecambe, Barrow, Windermere, Ulswater, Whitehaven, Workington, Maryport and Silloth in Lancashire and Cumberland, New Brighton, Rhyl, Colwyn Bay, Llandudno, Conway and Holyhead in Cheshire and North Wales; Bray, Greenore, Bangor and Larne in Ireland; Douglas, Ramsey and Peel in the Isle of Man; and Portpatrick, Ardrossan, Rothsay, Wigtown, and Kirkcubright in Scotland.

The various local authorities are being asked to cooperate in providing necessary sites for aerodromes and landing places. The Christian Science Monitor representative learns that willing support is being offered, as the popular pleasure resorts are keen on exploiting any means by which visitors may be attracted. It is expected that a trans-Atlantic service will be instituted. Permission has been given for a wide space of the beach at Seaford to be used as a landing place.

A meeting of prominent business men is to be convened shortly in order to form a preliminary company for investigation with a capital of £5000. From this it is proposed to form the Great Northern Aerial Company with a capital of £1,000,000. The shareholders of the preliminary company will be asked to serve on the investigation committee, and should the scheme be shown to be practical and profitable, the promoters will go right ahead, but not otherwise. The aim will be to make every provision for the comfort and safety, and so appeal to the millions, business men and pleasure seekers.

VICEROY RENAMES 'PITTSBURGH OF INDIA'

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in India

CALCUTTA, India.—During his brief cold weather visit to Bengal, Lord Chelmsford, Viceroy of India, took advantage of the opportunity to run up to Sakchi, the town which has sprung up around the gigantic steel enterprise of Messrs Tata. His Excellency was welcomed by Sir Dorab Tata, the chairman of the company, Sir Sassoon David, one of the directors, Mr. Tutwiler, the general manager (an American), and others, and was taken round the works. He first visited the sulphuric acid plant, the by-product plant, and the coke oven, after which the blast furnaces were inspected, and

a cast of pig iron was seen in the making. The power house and the gas producer building were next visited, and the party then were shown the open furnaces and the tapping of molten steel. The Viceroy was next invited to inspect other parts of the works, including the finishing mills. A number of rails were seen tested by the drop and tension tests, after which the party returned to the directors' bungalow to lunch. The works offices were subsequently inspected, also the forge, the pattern shop, the general foundry, and the machine shops. A visit was afterward paid to the boys' school, the mechanics' schools, the girls' school, and the institutes, after which the party motored around the town.

On returning to the director's bungalow, His Excellency, from the steps of the bungalow and before a large concourse of people announced that the name of Sakchi was changed to "Jamshedpur" in memory of the founder of the Tata iron and steel company, Jamshedji N. Tata. In making the announcement, the Viceroy spoke in part as follows:

"Gentlemen, I have come down here today in the first place to see this fine example of Indian industry. As you know, it is the policy of my government to encourage all industries in India as far as it is possible to do so.

In the second place I wanted to come here to express my appreciation of the great work which has been done by the Tata company during the past four years of this war. I can hardly imagine what we should have done during those four years if the Tata company had not been able to give us steel rails, which have been provided for us, not only for Mesopotamia, but for Egypt, Palestine, and East Africa, and I have come to express my thanks to the directorate of the company for all that they have done, and to Mr. Tutwiler, the general manager of this company, for the enthusiastic work which he brought to bear in this behalf during the past four years.

"It is hard to imagine that 10 years ago this place was scrub and jungle, and here we have now this place set up with all its foundries and its workshops and its population of 40,000 to 50,000 people. The great enterprise has been due to the presence, imagination, and genius of the late Mr. Jamshedji Tata. We may well say that he has his lasting memorial that we see all around, but you will be pleased to learn that, on account of the filial reverence of Sir Dorab Tata, this place will see a change in its name. It will no longer be known as Sakchi, but will be identified with the name of the founder, bearing down through the ages the name of Mr. Jamshedji Tata. Hereafter this place will be known by the name of Jamshedpur. It is my privilege here today, on this the first visit of a Viceroy to this place, to pay my tribute to the memory of that great man."

CANADA'S "WEST POINT"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

KINGSTON, Ontario.—For years the visiting governors of the Royal Military College of Canada, situated at Kingston, have reported that the educational building was inadequate and that only half the number of young Canadians who desired to enter for a military course could be accommodated. The Canadian Government has commenced the erection of a new educational building as well as an assembly hall. Over \$200,000 will be expended during the next year in providing the accommodation that should exist at Canada's "West Point," which produced some of the best officers in the British and Canadian armies during the war.

THEATERS

Miss May Irwin's New Piece

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Miss May Irwin in "The Water's Fine," a musical comedy with book by Glen MacDonough, songs by Sam Lewis and Joe Young, music by Ted Snyder, and settings by Fraser, evening of March 27, 1919, at the Lyceum Theater, Rochester, New York. The cast:

Alicia Penn May Irwin
Percival Penn George Bancroft
Kitty Weed Lois Josephine
Aunt Cornelia Spigott Margaret Hoffman
Charles Spigott Thomas V. Emory
Mrs. Wemple Leona Hogarth
Mr. Wemple Ernest Stanton
Scribner McHarper Leo Henning
Mrs. Guy Arlene Hackitt
Mr. Guy Valentine Stanton
Mrs. Potter Helen Eley
Mr. Potter Stanley Jessup
Cy Edward Warren
Lem Dillon Templeton

ROCHESTER, New York.—In common with many things today, Miss Irwin's new entertainment needs readjustment; not because it is not in harmony with the musical comedy note of the time, for it has some cleverly moderated and ingratiating jazz effects, but because its various kinds of material lack somewhat in proper proportion; it needs shaking down generally and building up in spots so that the divers features will have the right relative prominence. With remodeling properly done, this theatrical offering should attain a good degree of popularity, for it has freshness, a generally capable company, and, above all, the irresistible comedy of Miss Irwin.

Mr. MacDonough has scarcely done his best by Miss Irwin. Although he has furnished a technically workmanlike book, with a story that has a fair degree of originality in development, he has not given her as full an opportunity as one could desire. He has fitted her well with a character—that of Alicia Penn, who enjoys the heated discussion caused by a book of clever comment and advice on love and matrimony she has secretly written under the name of Beatrice Barfax, until her puritanical dragon of an aunt, from whom she expects to inherit a fortune, sets out to track down the "liberal" author who would be too easy with men, and Alicia finds what she regards as good reason for grave suspicion against her own husband. Miss Irwin is also provided with some good lines, and Messrs. Lewis and Young have given her two good songs. "Ida," a particularly good comedy number in the rendering of which she is ably assisted by Edward Warren and Dillon Templeton, who also do entertaining acrobatic and eccentric dancing, and "Jazzing the Alphabet," which she sings alone. Miss Irwin makes the most of all that falls to her lot. She displays again her rarely equal skill in making even the commonplace amusing.

Miss Lois Josephine contributes considerably to the performance. As a flirtatious widow, she does some good acting and singing, and she dances with her old-time suppleness and grace, if not with as much originality of design. Miss Helen Eley's singing pleases, and the Stantons dance and sing breezily. George Bancroft is a vigorous, agreeable leading man. Most of the others do well, and the chorus is comely and capable. Mr. Snyder's music is tuneful; it has an original inter-weaving of jazz effects. The two settings are pleasing, one being of strikingly novel design.

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June 1st for summer or longer; \$15 per month;
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dress: E. 98, Monitor Office, Boston.

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day work and one for night. Town of 15,000
population, 4 miles from seashore. Office works
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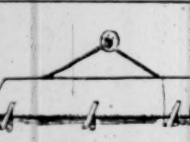
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THEATRICAL NEWS OF THE WORLD

MAURICE ROSTAND'S
"CASANOVA" IN PARIS

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—M. Maurice Rostand, eldest son of the poet, Edmond Rostand, recently presented a new play in three acts entitled "Casanova," at the Théâtre des Bouffes Parisiennes. This name calls up visions of the Venice of the Eighteenth Century, where the Carnival used to last for six months, and where the frivolous and serious occupations of life were accomplished by masked cavaliers and ladies with the most bewitching and disconcertingly romantic results.

No hero could be more tempting for a writer than this daring adventurer, who began life as an abbé and was successively violinist, writer, critic, swindler, diplomatist; who founded in Paris a factory of printed stuffs; who was, moreover, a gambler and a thorough man about town. Casanova was on intimate terms with Voltaire, Jean Jacques Rousseau, the great Catherine of Russia, Carl Gustav, Metastasio, Frederick II. and Pope Benedict XIV., and closed his career as librarian in a Bohemian castle.

Yet M. Maurice Rostand seems to have willfully omitted in his play all the most picturesque incidents of the life of this astounding fortune hunter, and even to have disfigured his character. Casanova was generous; he flung money out of the windows for those who captured his capricious fancy. In M. Maurice Rostand's play he appears, on the contrary, in a particularly unpleasant light. Why did not M. Maurice Rostand show him to us in Padua as a boy, in Vienna, at Rome in the papal palace, at Constantinople, at Paris, which he was the first to endow with a national lottery; and lastly as a man who had not learned wisdom with the passing years?

M. Maurice Rostand, however, for some reason known only to himself, has preferred to place him in a Venetian inn held by a certain Balsamo, who is almost as disreputable as Casanova himself. The inn is sheltering all the various feminine conquests of Casanova, who all sup with him in turn, which rather wounds the feelings of the candid Elvira, niece of the Pope, whom he has promised to marry, but whom he abandons at last because he "really loves her." And this detail perhaps proves that in his heart of hearts Casanova is not such a really bad fellow after all!

One can imagine the intrigue, or rather intrigues, which follow in rapid succession. It is a "vaudeville" in verse, and which one can but regret is not signed by another name than that which is so widely associated with the greatest modern French poet. If, as has been intimated, M. Maurice Rostand trades upon his father's reputation to succeed, he is engaged in a dangerous game which might well prove at last a definite stumbling-block on his way to success in the lyrical domain.

Casanova is beautifully staged. The scenery and costumes were designed by M. Georges Barbier, who is one of the most subtle artists of the day. Mme. Jeanne Renouard tries to overstep her rather limited talent in the rôle of Elvira and fails, although remaining a delightfully pretty apparition. Mme. Marcelle Géniat, in the rôle of the Queen of Bohemia, acts the part with exquisite grace. M. Roger Karl personifies Casanova with much tact, and succeeds in appearing neither ridiculous nor vain, whilst playing his difficult part with much authority; and M. Boucot, the music hall comedian, is an irresistibly funny valet. A troop of pretty women in exquisite costumes interpret very agreeably the minor rôles, whilst a trained parrot reveals a marvelous self-control in front of the blazing footlights and delights the audience with his painfully appropriate remarks!

LONDON NOTES

By The Christian Science Monitor special theater correspondent

LONDON, England (March 6).—Miss Lillah McCarthy has chosen Arnold Bennett's new play, "Judith," to open the management of the Kingsway Theatre. The play is founded on the apocryphal Book of Judith, and Miss McCarthy will play the part of the heroic Jewess. The scenes are laid in the besieged city of Bethulia and in or near Holofernes' camp, and playgoers are promised some very striking scenery designed by Charles Hickette. The piece is to be "tried-out" at Eastbourne on April 7, and a fortnight later at Manchester, finally reaching London about the first week in May. One is inclined to think at first that stern drama and tragedy alone will hold the stage; but remembering that Arnold Bennett is the author and how often he shows the influence of Bernard Shaw, one might be sure there would be moments of startling unconventionality. It is, therefore, not so surprising as it might be to hear that comedy shares with tragedy the honors of the play.

Indeed, the part of Judith's waiting woman, Maggith—the name itself, one can see, is a familiar one velled by an old-world affix—is quite a humorous part, as is also that of Achior, an Assyrian captain. This "comic relief" is not altogether unwelcome in plays of tragic intensity; and the author of "Judith" has a good enough authority in Shakespeare's tragedies, not to mention the good old Surrey-side melodramas. It is said that Ozias, the Governor of Bethulia, forms a fine part for a good character actor, but both this rôle and that of the "chief male," Holofernes, are at time of writing still unalloyed.

Mr. R. Macdonald Hastings, whose play, "A Certain Livelihood," was recently reviewed in these columns, is the author of the new piece chosen by Miss Marie Lohr to follow "Nurse

A LITTLE TALK WITH
FRANK BACON

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

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Frank Bacon's boyhood was passed in a Californian village called Mountain View. If he were sitting on a fence in the main street of his home town whittling a stick and talking to you or

The seating capacity of the new Winter Garden Theater is to be 1700, with standing room for 500 more. Stalls will occupy the whole ground floor, the prices ranging from 5s. to half a guinea: 7s. 6d. and 5s. will be charged in the first circle, and 2s. 6d. for the back rows, which are to take the place of the old pit-stalls.

"BETSY" AS A
MUSICAL COMEDY

By The Christian Science Monitor special theater correspondent

LONDON, England.—Not many years after the Franco-German war, F. C. Burnand, the famous editor of Punch, adapted a French comedy and called it "Betsy." It ran at the Criterion Theater for 408 nights, those being days when there were very few matinees. "Centuries" count up much quicker nowadays when three or four matinees often go to the week.

Well, to show how hard up makers of musical pieces seem to be for possible "books," this old farce has been made the framework—it cannot be anything else—of a new musical farce, entitled "Oh! Don't Dolly!" produced at the same theater, oddly enough, as the original, on March 3. Its adapters are Messrs. Max Pemberton and Elstie Ponsbury, and its "presenters" are certain people who stand for a combine called Musical Forces, Limited. How much the accent comes on the "Limited" time alone will show.

But the new piece certainly had a most promising reception. The Australian "coo-ee" predominating in the applause from the fact that the principal comedian, Mr. W. S. Percy, was from "down-under," and compatriots in khaki had come in force to support him. However, the new production is limited as regards tenancy to four weeks, as Lady Wyndham (Miss Mary Moore) wants the theater for a new play by Miss Gladys Unger, in which she will make her reappearance on the stage.

But long before that, unless the first night forecast is more uncertain than usual, the piece will have won the ear of London playgoers. One says ear with intent because it is by its bright, rippling tunes and rhythms that "Oh! Don't Dolly!" is going to succeed.

Therefore, contrary to custom, but in all fairness, let first praise be given to Mr. George Dorlay, the conductor-composer, for the sparkling music that fills each act, and which the adapters have had the good sense to make full use of. Actual novelty, of course, it does not show, and no one can expect it as long as the present popular song and dance-types assail the theater composer at every turn.

With its many points that make for success it is a pity that the Criterion piece, through its chief comedian, should adopt means to force popularity by cheap humor and cheaper song. Surely it is time all alleged wit on Moses and Aaron was sent to join the mother-in-law jokes in exile. Most people thought it had. The story was even less original, being the usual tangle and intrigue, so beloved of farce, ending by everybody discovering and forgiving everybody else in the last breathless moment, with the curtain hurrying down as if to catch the applause before people came to their senses.

Apart from the music, the success of the piece is due to the astuteness of the authors in never allowing the action to flag. All the cast works at top speed, and merrily they perform their task. Dolly, it should be said, is a young man theoretically tied to his mother's apron-strings. His bogus tutor being the chief comedian, it is easy to see what variation could be played on the famous lessons given to Bianca in another play. Anyway, Mr. W. S. Percy as a low comedian knows his business thoroughly, and in Pecksniffian get-up gagged and danced with all the zest of a first-class patter artist.

As a matter of fact, the chief charm of the piece was its many dances and clever dancers. Every song, almost, ended with a dance in the good old-fashioned style, and the best among those who excelled therein were Miss Ethel Baird as Nancy, the maid, and Mr. Lawrence Barclay as her sailor boy Mr. Harry Drummond, the hero, and Mr. Dave Phillips, his friend, actor and dancer easy, while some excellent singing was heard from Mr. Norman Williams in songs of a more serious and romantic nature. The cast also included Mr. Lennox Pawle, Miss Violet Elliot, Miss Dorothy Hammond, and Miss Marjorie Maxwell.

That the Criterion was not built for musical comedy was shown by the cramped space for the orchestra. And one of the first things to be observed on entering the theater was the "percussion" man, who, having been squeezed out of the orchestra, was sitting in solitary grandeur on the level of the stalls surrounded by his tympanics, side-drums, triangle, cymbals, and all sorts of clappers, hoots and whistles. He seemed, among a somewhat hurried first-night company, the calmest man in the theater, and took his cue for a bang, whistle, or toot with perfect precision and utter unconcern.

A LITTLE TALK WITH
FRANK BACON

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

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Frank Bacon's boyhood was passed in a Californian village called Mountain View. If he were sitting on a fence in the main street of his home town whittling a stick and talking to you or

strange to say, was as Daddy Graham in "The Fortune Hunter," which was by my collaborator in "Lightnin'," Winchell Smith. Mr. Smith and I often chatted about an idea I had—the character of "Lightnin'" Bill Jones, but it was several seasons later before Winchell added his technique to my conception and brought Bill Jones to life.

"How does it feel to capture Broadway, Frank?" I asked.

"Well, there was a gentleman at

advent, plays a part exactly fitted to

his talents. No actor within present

memory can be so amusingly bored

as Mr. Young. Miss Taliaferro finds

Annabel rot at all difficult to portray.

The other players do well with parts

of small requirements.

The piece is frequently amusing, if

not refreshingly novel. It is clean

throughout, excepting for the setting

of its final scene, at a railroad station

on the Divide; this presents a smudgy

desert and an astoundingly soiled sur-

rise. The settings of the other scenes,

evidently having been done with a

brush, not a mop, are adequate.

"First to Last," a new play by Sam-

uel Shipman and Percival Wilde, is

soon to be produced by William

Harris.

"Three Wise Fools," it is stated, is

to be acted in London by the company

now appearing at the Criterion

Theater.

Henri de Vries, the Dutch protean

actor, is rehearsing a play called

"Luck," in which he is to play a dual

rôle.

"Don Juan Again

IN 'DEAR BRUTUS'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Don Juan,

in somewhat shadowy form, seems to

have returned to English literature

in Barrie's "Dear Brutus." He comes

enshrined in that atmosphere of

neo-romanticism in which come so

many men and women in the plays of

Maeterlinck. He is to be described,

let us say, as an impression of a char-

acter rather than a sharply outlined

portrait, his actions often requiring

statement in the subjunctive instead

of the indicative mood. But, be he

present statically, as French critics

would say, or be he present other-

wise, he is there; and his name is

Mr. Purdie.

No doubt this rehabilitated Don Juan

is intended by the author to be strictly

subordinate to the hero. Very likely the

philanderer is thrust into the plot mere-

ly to help to explain what manner of

human being Mr. Dearth, the principal

personage, is, by furnishing episodes

of relief and contrast. That is to say,

the reason why Mr. Purdie is shown

in the opening scene of the dinner

party picking out one of the guests,

Mabel, and making love to her right in

the face and eyes of his wife, Joanna;

and why, further, he is shown in the

scene of the enchanted wood in the

reverse situation of making love to

Joanna in Mabel's hearing, appears to

be that he may furnish an appropri-

ately shifty and highly colored back-

ground against which Mr. Dearth, first

as an actual man, wretchedly faded

and childless, and afterward as a

might-have-been man, blessed with a

sprightly and companionable daughter,

may be pictured.

Persuasive Barrie

Quite assuredly, the author suc-

ceeds in solving the problems of

exposition which he sets himself. Un-

deniably he makes his little drama-

turgical contrivance work to perfec-

tion and scores his point as literary

mechanician in a fine way. For if Mr.

Purdie, roaming through Robin Good-

fellow's forest on Midsummer Night,

with Joanna, can plausibly hand his

bouquet of compliments to her, just

after having made a gift of them, in

Loeb's library, to Mabel, there is no

need to what we will permit in the way

of change in Mr. Dearth when he

comes on the scene.

But does not the author, in his

handling of this Purdie matter, ex-

ceed his intentions? Does he not un-

derstand the

vanity of the world and its pomps, forms

the plan of bringing up two children far

from the influence of society and con-

vention, in the midst of nature. He

has decided to allow them just to

"grow" like Topsy, in the most Eden-

like of gardens, and philosophically to

await developments.

When the curtain rises on André

Rivoire's little sketch, Rose is 15

and Pascal a year older. Yet they

are still mere children and live and

play together in true boy and girl

fashion. But unfortunately, Francois,

the disreputable nephew of the Mar-

quis, discovers the rustic retreat of

his rich uncle, and, as he is hard

pressed by many debts, he seizes the

old wall which so adequately pro-

tection the children from outside in-

fluences and drops down, an unwel-

come guest, into the garden. He im-

mediately falls in love with Rose, who

is certainly a refreshing change from

the hard, coquettish, society women

whose company he generally fre-

quents. And he naturally proceeds to

tell the girl of his love.

But Rose does not understand him.

She does not know what love means,

and her extreme and sincere inno-

cence shames Francois, who realizes

the crime he is about to commit. He

leaves her, having, it is to be pre-

sented, obtained from his uncle enough

to pay his debts. But Rose is changed,

for the love scene appropriately took

place near an old marble faun which

is like the guardian of the garden, and

the enigmatic smile on the faun's

marble countenance suddenly opens

up to Rose a new vista. She incon-

tinently decides that she loves Pascal,

and they "marry and live happily ever

after," as in the good old fairy tale

of yore.

This delicate little pastoral has less

artistic value than "Il Etait une Ber-

gère," M. André Rivoire's preceding

play, which classed him amongst the

leading young poets of France.

Miss Nizan, who won a first prize

at the Conservatoire this year, is a

youngful Rose, who has not, unfor-

tunately, completely freed herself from

certain rather irritating mannerisms,

Roger Gollard interprets the youthful

sentiments of Pascal with much can-

did, whilst M. Lafon is an excellent

Marquis.

The faun is attractive, and the gar-

den, which plays an important rôle in

this play, is all that an old-fashioned

garden should be, and would certainly

have won the approbation of Bacon.

NEW YORK NOTES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Miss

Rachel Crothers' new play, "39 East,"

is at the Broadway Theater with a

cast headed by Henry Hull and Miss

Constance Binney. The piece was re-

viewed in these columns on March

25. "Take It From Me," a musical

comedy by William B. Johnston and

W. R. Anderson, which was reviewed

in these columns on Dec. 10, has

begun an engagement at the Forty-

Fourth Street Theater. "Le Mariage

de Figaro" continues as the bill at the

Théâtre du Vieux Colombier.

The performance of the Greek trag-

edy, "Iphigenia in Aulis," with music

composed by Walter Damrosch, which

Miss Margaret Anglin planned to give

this spring, has been postponed until

next season. Miss Anglin at present

is acting "Billeted" in cities of the

middle west.

William Faversham says he and his

associates have read 250 play manu-

THE HOME FORUM



King's Bench Walk, London

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

The Home of Dvorák

The village of Nelahozeves lies on the Moldau, about a mile to the north of Kralup. The clean, well-kept cottages sun themselves upon a slope of the low hills, or nestle among the trees by the river bank; a tiny street comes trickling along the shallow dale like a tributary; at its mouth a great square castle rises on a spur of jutting sandstone and seems to dominate the very landscape by feudal right. Behind are uplands of corn and pasture and orchard, where you may idle for half a summer's afternoon, watching the play of light-tremulous among the leaves, the smoke curling lazily from the cluster of red roofs,

and below them the brown turbid river and the long timber-rafts floating down to the Elbe.

"It is one of the quietest of places: hardly a sound, hardly an animal, hardly a sign of life. There are a few geese meditating undisturbed in the roadway, there is a knot of children busy with some inexplicable game in a corner of waste ground; now and again a couple of cossips come to fill their shapely wooden cans at the village well, or a slow, patient ox-cart bears down its fragrant load from the hay-field. For the rest, everything is fast asleep, secure in a bounteous land that asks but little labor for the satisfaction of daily needs."

At the bottom of the street a lane turns across toward the church, passing on its way a homestead which could take rank with an English farmhouse of moderate pretension. An arched gateway gives access to a long, narrow courtyard, flanked on the one side by a solid, two-story building, white-walled and red-roofed like its neighbors; on the other by a lower range of offices and storehouses; while at the back, behind the stable, runs a rough wall, surmounted by a statue of St. Florian; and, carrying the eye upward, through a strip of coarse paddock, to the hedgerows and cornfields of the higher slope. A sign over the entrance announces that the place is still the village inn, as it was half a century ago, when Pan Frantisek Dvorák held it in tenancy.

Among the villagers Pan Dvorák was a person of some consequence. For one thing, he belonged to a family old and respected—a peasant stock that had grown and flourished from the earliest times that memory could record; for another, he had married the daughter of one of the Prince's bailiffs, and so caught a faint reflection from the remote and inaccessible glories of the castle. Again, he was butcher as well as innkeeper, and so represented the center of village trade, as well as the focus of village conviviality; and, to crown all, he was personally popular—a handsome, active youngster of eight-and-twenty, vigorous, alert, clean-limbed, and a good musician, too, who on an evening would bring his zither under the great walnut tree and delight his guests with "Hei Slovane" or "Sedlak Sedlak" or the new national anthem that was going to rouse Bohemia against Austrian oppression. It is only natural that he should figure large in the public gaze, and that there should be great rejoicings when, on Sept. 8, 1841, the villagers assembled to drink the health of his firstborn.

The child grew up into a sturdy, broad-shouldered boy, with brown eyes, dark complexion, and a tangle of black hair—keen and adventurous in character, ready to join in any sports that were afoot, and, as tradition still attests, well able to hold his own in conflict. From the first he was passionately fond of music—listening in eager enjoyment when his father played to him, or when, on some lucky day, a band of wandering musicians would come from Kralup or Prague or even Presnitz, and earn itself a welcome at the inn door. Better still were the times of village holiday, when the street was gay with stalls, and the dancers wore down the evening sun—Lenka in snowy hood and bright kirtle, Hanik in jaunty hat, long coat and broad knee-breeches, threading the mazes of polka and furiant until the fiddlers gave in for very weariness. It was a childhood of simple pleasures and healthy outdoor life, full of color, full of melody, the first preparation for a brilliant and honorable artistic career.—W. H. Hadow, in "Studies in Modern Music."

The Walk in Meditative Mood

From Fleet Street the way runs down the little paved lane over which the black and white Tudor house facing Chancery Lane forms an arch. The Round Church of the Templars lies at the end of the lane as it spreads into a paved court, with a many-windowed, stately mansion possessed of a wistfully absent air, as if contemplative of the long ago. King's Bench Walk runs down the slope which leads to the broad stream of the Thames. To the west are the Temple Gardens, the home of rooks, descendants of the birds Oliver Goldsmith watched from his window in the Temple.

The walk is spacious and quiet; the houses are tempered with two centuries of wind and weather and the grime of a city. They have that air of stern unexpressiveness which is the mark of the legal quarter. The houses always retain it, however much in the spring of the year the buds on the old plane trees belie austerity. Sun and mist and sky are kind to the walk on short midwinter afternoons, when barely does the sun set before night already spreads her murky coverlet over all. At this hour, at the fall of the afternoon, the somber buildings and the bare trees are wrapped in mist, borrowing a rosiest from glow of flecking clouds in the pastel-hued sky. The walk is in meditative mood, dreaming of a glory divined rather than seen, for spectators of the nightly pageant are crowded along the river's northern bank, and the walk is old and makes no particular claim to stature. Nevertheless, for one brief moment, a reflected beam from the western sky catches a top window in one of the silent houses, and in the thickening mist glows a ruddy beacon.

April Birds

Not long after the bluebird comes the robin, sometimes in March, but in most of the northern states April is the month of the robin. In large numbers they scour the fields and groves. You hear their piping in the meadow, in the pasture, on the hillside. Walk in the woods, and the dry leaves rustle with the whir of their wings, the air is vocal with their cheery call. In excess of joy and vivacity, they run, leap, scream, chase each other through the air, diving and sweeping among the trees.

In that free, fascinating, half-work, half-play pursuit—sugar-making—a pursuit which lingers in many parts of New York, as in New England, the robin is one's constant companion. When the day is sunny and the ground bare, you meet him at all points and hear him at all hours. At sunset on the tops of the tall maples, with look heavenward, and in a spirit of utter abandonment, he carols his simple strain. And sitting thus amid the stark, silent trees, above the wet, cold earth, with the chill of winter in the air, there is no fitter or sweeter songster in the whole round year. It is in keeping with the scene and the occasion. How round and genuine the notes are, and how eagerly our ears drink them in! The first utterance, and the spell of winter is thoroughly broken, and the remembrance of it afar off.

Another April bird, which makes her appearance sometimes earlier and sometimes later than Robin, and whose memory I fondly cherish, is the Phoebe-bird, the pioneer of the flycatchers. In the inland farming districts, I used to notice her, on some bright morning about Easter-day, proclaiming her arrival with much variety of motion and attitude, from the peak of the barn or hay-shed. As yet, you may have heard only the plaintive, homesick note of the blue-

bird, or the faint trill of the song-sparrow; and Phoebe's clear, vivacious assurance of her veritable bodily presence among us again is welcomed by all ears. At agreeable intervals in her lay, she describes a circle or an ellipse in the air, ostensibly prospecting for insects, but really, I suspect, as an artistic flourish, thrown in to make up in some way for the deficiency of her musical performance.

Another April comer who arrives shortly after Robin-redbreast, with whom he associates both at this season and in the autumn, is the golden-winged woodpecker, alias "high-hole," alias "flicker," alias "yarup." He is an old favorite of my boyhood, and his note to me means very much. He announces his arrival by a long, loud call, repeated from the dry branch of some tree, or a stake in the fence, a thoroughly melodious April sound. I think how Solomon finished that beautiful climax on spring, "And the voice of the turtle is heard in our land," and see that a description of spring in this farming country, to be equally characteristic, should culminate in like manner, "And the call of the high-hole comes up from the wood."

The song-sparrow, that universal favorite and firstling of the spring, comes before April, and its simple strain gladdens all hearts.—Burroughs.

We're Old-Fashioned Folks Here

Aberlath pier was astonished by a strange phenomenon. A boat from the yacht landed at the pierhead not only Claude Mellot, whose beard was an object of wonder to the fishermen, but a tall three-legged box and a little black tent; which, being set upon the pier, became the scene of various mysterious operations, carried on by Claude and a sailor lad.

"I say," quoth one of the fishing elders, after long suspicious silence; "I say, lads, this won't do. We can't have no outlandish foreigners taking observations here!"

And then dropped out one wild suspicion after another.

"Maybe he's surveying for a railroad!"

"Maybe he's from the Trinity House, going to make a new harbor; or maybe a lighthouse. And then we'd better not meddle with him."

"Steady! steady! He comes with my lord, mind."

"He might 'a' taken in his lordship, and be a Roasian spy to the bottom of him after all. They mak' munselves up into all manner of disguisements, specially beards. I've seen the Roosians with their beards many a time."

"Maybe 'tis witchcraft. Look to mun, putting mun's head under that black bag, now! He'm after no good, I'll warrant. If they be 'ant works of darkness, what be?"

"Leastways he'm no right to go spying here on our quay, and never ax your leave or by your leave. I'll just goo mak' mun out."

And Claude, who had just retreated into his tent, had the pleasure of finding the crowd suddenly withdrawn, and as a flood of light rushed in, spoiling his daguerreotype plate, hearing a voice as of a sleepy bear:

"Ax your pardon, sir; but what be you arter here?"

"Shut the screen!" but it was too late; and Claude came out, while the eldest-born of Anak stood sternly inquiring:

"I say, what be you arter here, mak' so bold?"

"Taking sun-pictures, my good sir; and you have spoilt one for me."

"Sun-pictures, saith a?" in a very incredulous tone.

"Daguerreotypes of the place of Lord Scrouthoush."

"Oh! If it's his lordship's wish, of course! Only things is very well, and

needs no mending, thank God. Only ax pardon, sir. You see, we don't generally allow no interfering on our pier without lave, sir; the pier being our we pays for the repairing. So, if his lordship intends making of alterations, he'd better have spoken to us first."

"Alterations?" said Claude, laughing; "the place is far too pretty to need improvement."

"Glad you think so, sir! But what-ever be you arter here?"

"Taking views! I'm a painter, an artist! I'll take your portrait, if you like!" said Claude, laughing more and more.

"Bless my heart, what rules we be! 'Tis a painter gentleman, lads!" roared he.

"What on earth did you take me for? A Russian spy?"

The elder shook his head; grinned solemnly; and peace was concluded. "We'm old-fashioned folks here, you see, sir; and don't like no new-fangled meddle-comes. You'll excuse us, you'm very welcome to do what you like, and glad to see you here."

And the old fellow made a stately bow, and moved away.—From "Two Years Ago," by Charles Kingsley.

Of days—is ours to dare, elate and free.

Clothed with the ancient loyalty To Right which made America the land whose name

And birthright we so proudly claim.—Richard Wightman.

Loyalty to Right

Our institutions change, likewise our laws; The program of the seasons knows its pause;

The very rivers thread along New courses, and the lark's blithe song

Is altered by the meadow's mood; But every onward road

Of the long path our fathers chose— Down to the very close

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., TUESDAY, APRIL 1, 1919

EDITORIALS

Americanization

WITH the peace treaty still unsigned and the League of Nations plan still undetermined, it would seem to be almost too early to broach a question as to what America must do to set its house in order "after the war." There may even be a doubt, here and there, that America needs to do anything of the sort; or a feeling, instead, that America, having helped win the war, and having come out with great riches in spite of mammoth expenditures, is doing very well indeed as she is. It is fair to say, however, that great numbers of the American people realize not only that there is here an urgent need of something akin to reconstruction, but also that no time should be lost before undertaking the work. There are many who laugh at the idea of bolshevism in the United States, as there are many more who argue in favor of United States "isolation from Europe" as something that ought to be "maintained," but these apparently fail utterly to discover significance in the fact that the men who engineered and carried out the political disintegration of Russia did the job with plans which they had drawn and perfected in the United States. People on the western side of the Atlantic have been accustomed to think of anarchy as something remote, something European, something that might show its influence sporadically in the United States but could have its habitat only in Russia. Can the people of the United States catch the meaning of the fact that the anarchy that has laid Russia low made its way across the Atlantic in an easterly direction?

As everybody knows, America is a free country. Its people are so free to go their own course that thousands of them can live their lives together in "colonies" in the congested sections of great cities without being so much as approached by the daily life of the so-called native American sections, and without being interfered with by the governmental authorities so long as there are no actual infractions of law and order. There is so much freedom of the kind here that the peculiarly industrial states and cities of the United States today include from thirty-one million to thirty-five million people, native to Europe or of overseas parentage, who not only reflect European sentiment, but whose bonds of sympathy with European elements and conditions are almost stronger than any that join them with the people of America. Upward of thirty-one millions of people who enjoy the liberty of America and yet know little or nothing of the individual responsibility of every true American for the maintenance of that liberty, who accept the substance of liberty without understanding its obligations! Is it any wonder that they join in strikes and disturbances only too readily, under leaders as thoroughly European as themselves? The wonder is that disturbances have not been more numerous and more far-reaching.

What shall be done to bring these millions to know the real America, the idea as well as the place? For the country that could not long endure half free half slave, can hardly continue much longer two-thirds American and one-third European.

An answer has already been offered in the word "Americanization." It is a word that is on the tongues of social workers, government agents and department chiefs, municipal officials, superintendents of community centers, and immigration experts; it is in the reviews and magazines, in the newspapers, in countless leaflets and pamphlets; it sums up the plans of hundreds of new groups and old organizations that have seen the need and are eager to meet it. Yet, in spite of all that is being done, in spite of all the publicity that has been accorded to the various phases of the problem since the enemy-alien disclosures of the war brought it prominently into view, the great body of American people as yet give no sign that they sense the situation. There is a tremendous inertia operative against any thoroughgoing appreciation of the true conditions. The native-born cannot seem to realize that the United States of modern industrialism is not the old United States of the school histories printed previous to 1880, not altogether the United States of the "Star-Spangled Banner" and "America." Those of the population who take the older conception for granted, have difficulty in recognizing any special meaning in the term "international" as applied to an individual. The native-born, as a body, are as dense in their way with respect to the Europeanism now domiciled in the United States as the foreign-born are, in their way, to the true meaning of America.

What does it all mean if not obviously this, that these opposing elements are simply strangers to one another? One might say that if only points of contact could be established, the two elements would come together, learn to understand one another, and all would be well. The social welfare workers and government officials are saying this; and the community centers, like tiny lighthouses in the vastness of an ocean, are doing their best to meet the need. These efforts, however, while commendable, are, by force of circumstances, artificial. A greater benefit might result from taking advantage of the relation already existing in countless instances, where the foreign-born element provides the employees for an industry and the native-born element is present in the employer groups. The opportunity offered by such a relationship is only too often overlooked, or, if recognized, is neglected. Too often the employer groups have dealt with their foreign-born employees only as "the help," the means of carrying on the business; they have had no conception of the possible results of allowing the abyss that yawns between the ordinary thought-processes of employee and employer to continue unbridged, or they have thought of that abyss only as something that, at its worst, would mean nothing else than a more or less costly interruption of the business by a strike or a walkout.

The meaning of America must be brought home to employers such as these. They, as well as the foreign-born employee, must become intimately conscious of the

American idea. They must be led to realize, before any further social and industrial explosions are required to point the lesson, that in America the advantages of freedom and liberty cannot forever be enjoyed by a few at the expense of the many. Employers and employees must come to see and acknowledge that under the American idea each benefits and prospers only as opportunity is afforded for the benefit and prosperity of all. Liberty under the American idea does not consort with exploitation, any more than it fosters anarchy. In America, the key to all right activity and organization is and always has been, commonweal, which is to say the welfare of all in common. And Americanization, under whatever agency, will fall short of its proper effect unless it brings this fact home to native-born and foreign-born alike.

Australia and American Beef Trust

IN THE course of an interview with a representative of this paper, some months ago, Francis J. Heney, who, as special attorney for the Federal Trade Commission, conducted the investigation in behalf of the United States Government into the packers' methods of doing business, made an important statement in regard to the international aspect of the question. "This combination," he said, alluding to the five great packing companies of the United States, "is also calculated to cause friction with the Australian and South American governments, where the packers have already inaugurated the same system of control, and also with England and other European governments which are already complaining about extortionate prices on food products which are traceable directly to it." Recent dispatches from Melbourne show clearly that, as far as Australia is concerned, this represents a just appraisal of the situation.

The position is somewhat as follows: When Mr. Hughes was at the head of the Australian Labor Party, one of his great policies was fighting the so-called American Beef Trust and other alleged combines. The Australian Industries Preservation Act, however, was found inadequate for taking effective action, and Mr. Hughes, on three separate occasions, attempted to secure special legislation to enable him to deal with the matter, but each time party conditions and state jealousies prevented the achievement of his purpose. Today the Official Labor Party is estranged from Mr. Hughes, and Liberals, who form so large a part of the new Nationalist Party, have always fought steadily against granting the powers he is anxious to obtain. The Australian Prime Minister, however, is specially tenacious on such issues, and it is well known that he aims at securing powers to enable the federal Parliament to legislate with respect to trusts, combines, and monopolies in relation to the production, manufacture, or supply of goods, or the supply of services in any part of the Commonwealth.

If the powers sought are obtained, each and every combination in restraint of trade will, it is claimed, be most effectively reached, as, if all other measures fail, the Australian Parliament will have the power to take over the whole concern and run it on nationalized lines. How much support the Prime Minister will today secure for such a policy it is not easy to estimate, but, for some time before the war, there had been, throughout the Commonwealth, a steadily growing feeling in favor of granting the federal Parliament just such powers as Mr. Hughes is intent on securing.

Meaning of the New Steel Prices

FURTHER reductions in the prices of steel products in the United States have been agreed upon by the trade, with the approval of the Industrial Board of the Department of Commerce at Washington. This step has been taken for the purpose of encouraging buying and stimulating business generally. It is confidently believed that the results hoped for will be achieved. Many orders are said to have been held back pending lower prices for iron and steel. These will now probably be placed, and it is thought that new undertakings of magnitude, which have been held in abeyance during the last four years by reason of the war, will be begun. It has been commonly said that when consumers of iron, steel, and other commodities were once convinced that a bottom level had been reached, orders would be placed without further hesitation. On this point the Industrial Board makes the following formal statement:

In giving its approval to the schedule of prices just decided upon for the principal articles of iron and steel the Industrial Board of the Department of Commerce, carrying out the purpose for which it was created, believes that a level has been reached below which the public should not expect to buy during the current year. The purpose of the board is to bring about such a lower level of prices as will effect stability and stimulate trade to the end that business and industry can proceed and build up with confidence and provide maximum employment.

It is not expected that commodity prices generally will be as low as before the war. At least, in the natural order of things, it is not probable that they will recede to pre-war levels this year. If inflation is mainly responsible for high prices, as commonly conceded, then deflation must come about before prices can decline to any great extent, and the process of deflation is apt to be tedious. The scaling down of prices of steel and iron still leaves the figures all the way from 19 to 98 per cent above those prevailing before the beginning of the war. It is estimated that in the production of iron and steel the item of labor constitutes 70 or 80 per cent of the total cost. Wages, which have not anywhere been reduced to any extent, are about 100 per cent higher than before the war. Hence the cost of production has undergone little change of late. As business becomes more active the demand for labor will increase, and many people believe that in the course of a few months there will be practically no unemployment in the United States. It therefore seems hardly likely that there will be any general reduction in wages.

The railroads are the largest consumers of steel in the country. They are now in dire need of new equipment and new rails. There has been practically no development on transportation lines during the war, and improvements have been few. The time has, in many cases, arrived when rehabilitation can be postponed no

longer. This will mean much business for the steel mills. It also means greater activity for the equipment companies and allied industries, and it does not require much imagination to perceive how business generally will thus receive a great impetus.

German Activities in Spain

ALTHOUGH, as far as the "evolution of the new Germany" is concerned, the world is anxiously invited to look to Weimar, those who are familiar with the true inwardness of the German system will occasionally let their gaze stray elsewhere for light and leading. And the more familiar one is with the German system, and the more fully one recognizes the simple fact that it remains today, in spite of all that has happened, singularly intact, the more will one turn one's attention periodically to Spain. In Spain, during the war, the German system reached its fullest development. From the Prince de Ratibor, controlling, from the German embassy in Madrid, a vast system of intrigue and intimidation, down to the humblest German vice-consul, eagerly engaged in serving German interests in some remote inland town, the great machine worked specially well and smoothly in all its parts. It has by no means ceased to work since Germany collapsed and sued for peace. True, the Prince de Ratibor and all his staff have departed, with no little heralding of the fact, from Madrid. True, too, from the signs outside her consulates throughout the country, "democratic" Germany has deleted the word "imperial"; yet, every week that passes produces its evidence to show that, both in the embassy and in the consulate, business is, or may shortly be, carried on very much "as usual."

Some weeks ago, in dispatches to this paper from Madrid it was pointed out that, far from the German propagandist in Spain being put out of action by the collapse of the Central Powers, he was quite evidently embarking on a new campaign, long foreseen as desirable and duly provided for. German societies were making their appearance mysteriously on all hands; whilst the idea was being assiduously conveyed to the public through the press, in a thousand different ways, that the defeat of Germany was very far from being so decisive as the Allies would like to make out; that Germany was never so great as in the hour of defeat; and that, with her wonderful enterprise, self-sacrifice, and devotion to country she would yet stagger the world by the rapidity and overwhelming completeness of her recovery.

The latest word from Spain goes to show that there is no lessening in this effort. On the contrary, with all his accustomed resourcefulness, so effective in a country like Spain, the German propagandist is making use of every incident, notably Germany's suppression of the Spartacist movement, to show what giant strides the new "republic" is making to put its house in order. The suggestion of it all is, of course, that Germany is still capable of being an exceedingly profitable friend as well as an exceedingly dangerous enemy.

Now if Spain were the only concern in this matter, the question would have very little importance. From all too many points of view, Spain has proved herself, during the past four years, a really negligible quantity. Spain, however, is a blowhole for German effort. In Spain, as has been more than once insisted in the past, but needs to be insisted again, the rehabilitated German system may be seen already in motion, and what Germany is so plainly doing in Spain she may be depended upon at least to attempt in other countries.

The Mountaineer, in the War and After

IN THESE days, when nothing like a complete record of the great events of the war has been made, and scarcely any concerning individual achievement, it is not strange that the world seems interested in what has been written and is being written depicting the individual valor, the unquestioned loyalty in the service of his country, and most of all in the metamorphosis, wrought through discipline, education, and new environment, of the denizen of the mountain regions of the southeastern sections of the United States, who helped in carrying the Stars and Stripes to the Rhine. Willing and efficient service was expected from the men of other parts of the country when the call to arms came. It was expected as a matter of course. But the southeastern mountaineer was regarded as representing an unsolved problem. There was no doubt concerning his courage or his fighting qualities, but it is no misstatement to say that he had long regarded himself as, in a measure, exempt from the operation of federal laws and regulations with which he was not in sympathy.

The days of the draft came, followed by the days of mobilization, with the breaking of ties of family and clan, the days of preparation and training, and at the same time an opportunity to gain at least an understanding of the elements of an English education. Then came the days of service, overseas or elsewhere. The transition was swift and short, but it is not too much to say, if one may accept what testimony is at hand, that tens of thousands of young mountaineers are carrying back, or will soon carry back, to the homes and the associates they left behind them but a few months ago, what to these soldiers is a new code, a new and better standard of American citizenship. These men, in camp and in the field, have learned, at least in a measure, why they were asked to fight, and something, at any rate, of the underlying ideals of the government which they and millions of others who fought with them represent. They have learned also, through an understanding gained by observation or discipline, that there is a supreme governmental authority, an authority of which they, as individuals, are an integral part, rather than the oppressed and unwilling subjects. They have learned that all the people of a nation may have common aims, common ambitions, and common prosperity, and that the higher these aims and ambitions, the greater the common good. Already these men are seen, through the eyes, of course, of the unaccredited historian, returning to build school-houses, factories, churches, and new and better homes. In a vast area remote from the rehabilitating influences which followed somewhat slowly in the wake of the war

of the sixties, there promises to dawn, if there has not already begun to, a new era of progress, a result of an effort made primarily for the protection and emancipation of peoples in other lands.

Notes and Comments

A STORY is going the round of the English papers which if not true is at least characteristic. It is told of that unrepentant Imperial Laborite, the Prime Minister of Australia, who, as every one knows, is chairman also of the Reparation Committee in Paris. When reports, so the story goes, of the amount of damages assessed against Germany first began to leak out, a certain British politician faced Mr. Hughes with the dilemma, "Have you considered the effect, if Germany is forced to pay such damages, on a family of five?" "No," replied Mr. Hughes. "But, if she is not, have you considered the effect on a British family of five?"

THE ALBANY NIGHT BOAT PASSES

She threads her way along the crowded stream,
Her mellow siren drifting o'er the tide;
Above the harbor dusk her signals gleam,
Crimson and emerald fires; swinging wide
Northward she surges where by waterside
Hundreds await the passing river queen,
Her cabins blazing out where shadows glide,
Holding the Hudson's channel, swift, serene.

Later off Haverstraw her searching eye
Will peer with friendly gaze where lovers stray,
Then on where Storm King lifts its bastions high,
Past sleeping river towns till creeping gray
Covers the splendid East, and, journey o'er,
She swings to pier head by the northern shore.

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IT is a question whether an occasional copy of Colonel George Harvey's Weekly, sent to President Wilson by some well-intentioned friend, would not cause that busy man more laughter than chagrin. The President, one has always been told, is highly appreciative of humor, and word pictures of himself so cholerically drawn could not, it would seem, fail to furnish him with both amusement and profit, between sessions of the Peace Conference.

ALTHOUGH the former Ameer of Afghanistan, recently victim of an assassin's plot, was considered, with some justification, a good friend of the British Government, his friendship by no means amounted to servility. An amusing illustration of his headstrong disposition has been afforded by his behavior in Bombay some years ago, when he was taken to see the ocean for the first time, and also a fleet of warships which had been assembled for his edification. It is reported that he gazed languidly at the sea and the imposing naval spectacle for a short time and then deliberately turned his back upon the whole affair to discuss automobiles, which for him proved to have far greater attraction.

PATRONS of street railways nowadays are often called upon to pay twice and even three times as much for rides between certain points as before the war. A man who is asked fifteen cents for a ride of two and one-half miles, for which the old price was five cents, is likely to walk, at least a part way, next time, and save something. Or, perhaps, if he has to make the trip regularly, he will buy an automobile and let the saving in fares help to pay for the machine. In any case, street railway companies should be considering whether continual raising of fares will solve their present serious problem or eventually make it impossible for them to operate at all.

WITH the simultaneous announcements that the last casualty lists, from fighting, for the United States Army have been published and that plans are being laid for winding up the United States Government's venture in wooden ships, two more steps have been taken to emphasize the fact that peace is apparently near. And when to these announcements is added the message, from the American peace delegation in Paris to the White House, that greater progress toward peace is being made than appears on the surface, it would, indeed, seem tolerably certain that, so far, at least, as fighting is concerned, the war has about come to an end.

IT is really not surprising to learn that, when the compulsory feature of a vaccination bill that was before the Legislature of the State of Washington was eliminated, the advocates of the measure seemed to lose interest in it, to the extent that when it came to a vote it was lost. It would seem that it is not so much the actual value of the various procedures propounded in much medical legislation that appeals to their sponsors as the desire to force their will upon the people, and when this is prevented the proposed enactment has no great value in their eyes.

WITH springtime usually comes a "clean up" campaign, and a movement in that direction is just now general in cities and towns throughout the United States. Appeal is made to civic pride, and people are urged to make their localities better places in which to live. This is good and desirable. But why not keep cleaned up all the year round? If things are not thrown into the streets, particularly bits of waste paper, they will not have to be picked up. Receptacles for refuse, if placed in back yards, and used, will help much in maintaining a condition of neatness. The cleanly habit can easily be acquired.

THE coming summer, in England, may see a continuous service of airships established between seaside resorts. Already the scheme is taking definite shape under a concern with offices in Liverpool, and the co-operation of various municipal authorities has been asked in connection with the provision of sites for aerodromes. Details to hand show that the proposed service will have a radius of 200 miles from the Isle of Man. Picnics on the sands need no longer be postponed because of rain. A seaplane trip along the coast or across the water may be taken to a resort where the sky is clear.